The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6457. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GENERAL NEWS.

Opposition of the Democrats of Pennsylvania to Greeley.

Probable Nomination of a New Presidential Candidate.

A Combination to Force Up the Price of Coal.

Spaniards Incensed at the Leniency Shown to Carlist Rebels.

Loss of a Steamer and Cargo on the New-England Coast.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.

Preparation for the State Convention—The Delegates Generally Opposed to the Tammany Candidate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, May 29.—The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention meets here to-morrow in full strength to nominate candidates for Governor, Auditor-General, Supreme Judge, and an electoral ticket, and to appoint delegates to the Baltimore Convention. Nearly all the members of the Convention have arrived here. The first and most prominent development is, that Greeleyism has not taken root among the Keystone Democracy. A large majority of the delegates are in favor of a straight ticket at Baltimore, with some such man as Gen. HANCOCK for President. There are some few who are supposed to favor GREELEY, but they only advise that the Baltimore delegates shall be appointed without any instructions or indication of what they shall do there; but a strong proof of what would await them in case they went for GREELEY was afforded by an incident to-night in front of the Mansion House, where a mass-meeting was held, which was addressed by Ex-Gov. BIGLER, F. W. HUGHES and others. HUGHES is a Greeleyite, and in attempting to trot out his favorite was greeted with a storm of hisses, and for a time there was a decidedly good prospect of an old-fashioned Democratic row. HUGHES, however, hastily abandoned his advocacy of the philosopher, and peace was restored. It can be taken as an indisputable fact that the great State of Pennsylvania will go to Baltimore opposed to the Chappaqua farmer, who has no friends in the State except McCLURE and his omnibus-load of followers. There are many indications that the Democracy are to have a stormy time to-morrow. There is a very bitter fight raging over the Governorship, which has been engendered by the opposition to Gen G. W. Cass, of Pittsburg, who is called the monopolist candidate. Philadelphia has sent a crowd and a brass band here in his interest, as she did to Harrisburg for HARTRANFT; and a proposition being made to hold a Cass meeting to-night, there was such a howl from the friends of the other aspirants that the matter was abandoned. There are many candidates for Governor, the principal being Gen. Cass, Ex-Senator Charles R. Buckalew, Hon. W. P. Schell, Gen. William McClelland, Hon. D. M. Fox and Hon. A. B. McCalmont, but the fight at present lies between Cass and BUCKALEW, with the chances in favor of the latter. CASS will have more votes on the first ballot than any other candidate, but he will drop off after the first, and it is generally conceded that he cannot be nominated. BUCKALEW is the next most powerful and will probably secure the prize, but there is a chance that some compromise candidate will be taken up. Whatever offers there is sure to be an ugly fight, that will recall the pristine days of Democracy. Hon. W. P. SCHELL, who was nominated by the Labor Reformers at Williamsport, is a candidate here, but has no show, nor has Senator BILLINGFELT, who is a Republican, who was nominated there for Auditor-General. Although he is talked of by some for the Democratic nomination, he has not authorized this use of his name, and this place on the ticket will probably be given to Gen. W. W. H. DAVIS. For Supreme Judge, only Judge THOMPSON, of Philadelphia, is named; he will undoubtedly be nominated. As to declaration of principles nothing is yet developed, the party is not entirely certain what it believes, and for the present is chary of utterance. At midnight the city is quiet, most of the Democrats, exhausted with the howling of the evening, having gone to bed.

E. C.

THE COAL MINES.

Two Shafts Closed and Work Suspended to Reduce the Production—650 Men and Boys Out of Work.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 29.—The Coal Brook shaft of the Delaware and Hudson Company at Carbondale has been closed and work entirely suspended for an indefinite time. This action on the part of the Company, which has been taken for the purpose of reducing the production of coal, throws 500 men and boys out of employment. No. 3 Slope and Tunnel of the Company, at Olyphant, has also been closed, and 150 men and boys are now idle. This suspension of work reduces the amount of coal produced daily by that Company nearly 1,500 tons.

Monthly Auction Sale—The Prices Brought.

The usual monthly sale of Scranton coal took place yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the Lackawanna Coal Company, by JOHN H. DRAPER & Co. The attendance was large and the 120,000 tons on sale were soon disposed of. Lump, steam-boat and stove declined in price since the last sale, the quantities sold being also smaller, but on chestnut, grate, and egg there was considerable advance over the last prices.

Lump sold at $3 36½ and $3 02½; steam-boat at $3 35 and $3 37½ and $3 40; grate, $3 45, $3 47½ to $3 57½; egg, $3 50 and $3 52½; stove, $3 82½ and $3 90½; chestnut from $3 47½ to $3 62½.

The following table shows the prices yesterday and at the last month's sale:

	Tons.	April	May.
Lump	19,000	$.... @$3 47½	$3 32½@$3 37½
Steam-boat	12,000	3 45 @ 3 47½	3 35 @ 3 40
Grate	60,000	3 45 @ 3 50	3 45 @ 3 57½
Egg	18,000	3 45 @ 3 50	3 50 @ 3 52½
Stove	45,000	3 85 @ 4 00	3 82½@ 3 90
Chestnut	15,000	3 37½@ 3 40	3 47½@ 3 62½
Total	120,000		

SPAIN.

Marshal Serrano's Pardon of the Carlist Insurgent's Condemned.

MADRID, May 29.—A dispatch from Bilboa says the action of Marshal SERRANO in granting full pardon to all the insurgents in Biscay who voluntarily surrender, causes great indignation among the residents of that city. There is much excitement, and the inhabitants are manifesting their disapproval of SERRANO's leniency.

Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, the United States Minister to Spain, had an audience yesterday with His Majesty King AMADEUS.

Loss of a Steamer—Narrow Escape of the Passengers and Crew.

ROCKLAND, Me., May 29.—The steamer *Emperor*, Capt. W. E. SULIS, from Yarmouth, N. S., for Portland, with eighty passengers and a small freight, struck on Eastern Point ledge, Seal Island, at 11½ last night. There was a dense fog at the time, and the steamer struck heavily and began to make water rapidly. The passengers were all embarked in boats at 2½ o'clock this morning, at which time the water had drowned the fire, and at daylight the passengers and crew were safely landed on Matinicus Rock. The steamer sunk to the water's edge today, and subsequently capsized. Her upper deck was torn off, and she will undoubtedly be a total loss. The *Emperor* was of 600 tons burden, and was owned by the Yarmouth and Boston Steam Navigation Company. She was insured for $20,000 in Yarmouth companies and $5,000 in St. John companies. The passengers brought nothing from the wreck but the clothes they stood in. A small fishing schooner was chartered to bring the officers and a part of the passengers to this city, where she arrived about 1½ o'clock this afternoon, and has returned for the remainder. Capt. J. H. GRANT, light-keeper at Matinicus Rock, showed every attention in his power to the unfortunate passengers and crew, and they speak strongly in his favor.

A NEW CANDIDATE.

Western Leaders Ask that a New Presidential Candidate be Nominated at Steinway Hall.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 29.—The following communication, signed by the Liberal Republicans and Democrats at Cincinnati, whose names appear, has been forwarded to the Reform meeting to be held at Steinway Hall, New-York, to-morrow night:

CINCINNATI, May 27.

To William Cullen Bryant, David A. Wells, Edward Atkinson, and those meeting with you in New-York, May 30, 1872:

GENTLEMEN: We observe with great pleasure your call for a meeting at Steinway Hall on the 30th inst., and, as among those sympathizing with the objects that you propose, we venture to urge upon you that the time requires prompt and energetic action upon the part of those opposed to the election of either GRANT or GREELEY, and we hope that you will not fail to initiate such action. We suggest that you take either of two courses which may recommend itself to you as best—first, to nominate at once at your meeting candidates for President and Vice-President, or, second, to call a meeting of representative men to make nominations at Steinway Hall for some day not later than 27th June. We will pledge ourselves to heartily co-operate with you in such action, or in any other course that you may adopt to secure the end of placing a ticket in the field that shall fitly represent the principles embodied in the platform adopted by the Reunion and Reform Convention recently held at Cincinnati. Yours truly,

J. D. Cox, George Hoadley, J. B. Stallo, M. W. Oliver, J. C. Collins, E. W. Kittredge, John Shillelo, Charles Reemelin, B. Storer, Jr., T. S. Noble, George Ward Nichols, H. L. Burnett, James M. Nobie, J. F. Follett, W. M. Ramsay, J. G. Belden, Wm. S. Fry, E. H. Kienscbmidt, A. Biehm, F. J. Mayer, Julius Dexter, and many others.

The communication was also signed by C. DAENZER, of the St. Louis *Auszeiger des Westens*, who was in this city yesterday.

THE MARATHON BANDITS.

Orders from the President to Prevent Them Landing at New-Orleans.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury today, by direction of the President, sent a telegram to the Collector of Customs at New-Orleans to watch for the vessels reported to be on the way to that city, having on board certain Greek brigands, a part of the band engaged in the murder of English noblemen and others at Marathon, and who were rescued upon condition of leaving Greece. The Collector has been instructed to prevent their landing, and to report all the facts in the case immediately to the Secretary of the Treasury.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

It Decides that Women Shall Not be Allowed to Preach or Pray in Public.

DETROIT, Mich., May 29.—The Presbyterian General Assembly today disposed of the reports of the Finance and Mileage Committees. Six cents per member was fixed upon as the assessment for Assembly purposes for the next year. The directors of the Theological Seminaries were duly elected by ballot.

An extended and important report from the Committee on Polity of the Church was adopted. It alters the lines of certain Synods; erects the Presbytery Montana, and determines other points relating to the internal polity of the Church.

A committee was adopted to consider the propriety of adopting some uniform method of publicly receiving persons admitted to the Church, and, if the Committee see fit, to propose to the next Assembly appropriate forms for this purpose.

A memorial from the Presbytery of Brooklyn, on the subject of women occupying pulpits or churches, were answered as follows: "That there is no necessity for a change in the Constitution of the Church, and the memorialists are referred to the Deliverance of 1832, which expresses the judgment of this Assembly." This action declares that meetings of pious women by themselves for conversation and prayer are entirely approved, but to teach and exhort or lead in prayer in public and promiscuous assemblies is clearly forbidden to women in the holy oracles.

The Assembly, in the afternoon meeting discussed the report touching the Presbyterian relation of certain ministers of the Church. A report was presented proposing an overture to be sent down to the Presbyteries, altering the constitution so as to provide distinctly for limited terms of service in eldership. A minority report was presented declaring the sufficiency of the judicial decision already made. Both reports were tabled. The Moderator, Drs Nicolls, with Drs. Hatfield, Adams, Backus, Tryon, Edwards and T. Raison Smith were appointed to consider and report next year upon the methods of publicly recognizing persons received to membership in the Church. After the usual vote of thanks and addresses the Assembly was dissolved, to meet in Baltimore the third Tuesday in May, 1873.

PROF. BERNARD SPEAKS.

The Charge of Carelessness and Reliance on Understandings—Our Good Temper Recognized.

LONDON, May 29.—Right Hon. MOUNTAGUE BERNARD, who was one of the members of the Joint High Commission, delivered a lecture last night, at Oxford, on the Treaty of Washington. In the course of his remarks he said circumstances prevented him from replying to the accusations which had been made of carelessness and too implicit reliance upon understandings on the part of the British members of the Commission. The speaker gave the highest praise to the American Government and people for the good temper displayed by them throughout the negotiations.

Terrible Death of an Aeronaut.

NASHVILLE, May 29.—Prof. ATKINS, who was attached to a circus which exhibited at Decatur, Ala., on Monday, ascended with a hot-air balloon during the afternoon, when the balloon became detached from the windlass fixing its altitude, and ascended to the height of half a mile, and then rapidly descended into the TENNESSEE River. ATKINS succeeded in getting out of the basket after a desperate effort, having got entangled in the ropes, and attempted to swim ashore. Some fishermen in a canoe went to his assistance, but failed to rescue him, and the unfortunate aeronaut sank and was drowned. His body has not been recovered. The balloon was saved. Prof. ATKINS seems to have had a presentiment of misfortune, he having remarked as the balloon started, "This is my last ascension."

Episcopal Convention in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 29.—The annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Maryland assembled at Grace Church, in this city, this morning. The Convention sermon was preached by Rev. WILLIAM S. SOUTHGATE, of Annapolis. After the services the Convention was called to order by Right Rev. Bishop WHITTINGHAM, who read the annual address, sketching the history and advancement of the past year, and congratulating the Diocese upon its unexampled prosperity, which he attributed largely to the energy and devotion of the Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. WM. PINKNEY. There was a full attendance of clerical and lay delegates.

New-Jersey Episcopal Convention.

NEWARK, N. J., May 29.—The New-Jersey annual Episcopal Convention, which met in Grace Church yesterday, adjourned to-night. Bishop ODENHEIMER'S address and reports showed a prosperous condition of the Church, 1,263 persons having been confirmed, being the largest number in any previous year.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Democratic Allies of the Kuklux at Work Again.

Another Tribune Slander Exposed and Refuted—Progress of the Tariff and Tax Bill The Louisiana Elections.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The determination of the Democracy to prevent the passage of the political measures of legislation now before the House by any and every means, fair or foul, was fully developed today. Judge POLAND was this morning instructed by the Joint Committee on the insurrectionary States to report a bill covering jointly the provision of the Kuklux and Civil Rights bills as they passed the Senate. These bills, it will be remembered, are on the Speaker's table, and an effort to reach them yesterday under a suspension of the rules failed. Today at 3½ Judge POLAND took the floor for the purpose of reporting the bills above indicated, but yielded to allow Gen. BUTLER to report first from the same Committee the amendatory Enforcement act or Election law. The signal was instantly given on the Democratic side, and a determined filibustering effort was at once organized. The first step was to break up a quorum by withdrawing from the House and refusing to vote, in order to force a call of the House, under which proceedings may be indefinitely prolonged. Various dilatory motions ensued, until a quiet understanding for an adjournment was made, when the Democrats came out of their holes and voted aye on the motion to adjourn. It is the feeling of the discreet Republicans that these bills shall only be pressed enough to throw upon the Democrats all the responsibility for any evil consequences which may ensue from the failure to enact them. Many Democrats profess a willingness to vote for a Civil Rights bill, but they want it so modified that it will be simply a useless statute when enacted.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

The House passed, without even a division, the Senate bill to fix the Presidential election this year in Louisiana the same day as the State election, viz., the first Monday in November, instead of Tuesday, the day on which the election takes place in all the other States. This is to save expense to the State, and bring the election of members of Congress and President on the same day. Provision is made for this year only. Hereafter the elections will occur on the same day by general statute.

THE JAPAN INDEMNITY.

The House today passed the bill, some time since reported by Gen. BANKS from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, releasing Japan from the payment of that portion of the indemnity funds still unpaid ($375,000.) Secretary FISH is now engaged in considering the several articles of the proposed Japanese Treaty, the negotiations of which, it is understood, will be exchanged within ten days, when the Embassy will leave for New-York, West Point and Boston.

THE TRIBUNE'S LAST INVENTION EXPOSED.

The last remaining investigation which affords any food for the Greeleyites is that in regard to the Buell Court-martial records. But even this does not furnish sensations which last long enough to be exploded. Yesterday it was reported that a War Department clerk named CUNNINGHAM, had testified that boxes and cart-loads of papers, consisting of all the brigade, division and corps commanders' reports of the War had been carried off, and it was supposed, of course, that that dreadful BADEAU had freighted them across the Atlantic to afford himself dry entertainment during his stay in London. But today CUNNINGHAM, the clerk, declares that he never swore to any such thing, and that the files referred to are all in the Department. Moreover, several members of the Committee, at the suggestion of the Secretary of War, visited the Department this afternoon, and, in company with Adjt.-Gen. TOWNSEND, made a personal inspection, and found all the reports alleged to have been abstracted duly on file. CUNNINGHAM will be recalled to testify to-morrow. Readers of the *Tribune* "should not be discouraged; a new crop of "Boorbacks" will be started as soon as a subject can be conceived.

WEST POINT VISITORS.

The President has appointed as visitors to the West Point Academy from the Senate, Senator FRANK BLAIR, of Missouri, and Senator HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PERSONAL.

Gen. BAKER, Commissioner of Pensions, will leave here to-morrow for a brief visit to the West.

THE TARIFF AND TAX BILL.

The Senate made very material progress with the Tax bill today, though not as rapid as Mr. SHERMAN hoped for. The contest on tobacco ended by concurrence in the Committee's amendment, to make the tax uniform at twenty-four cents. The House provision abolishing tobacco bonded warehouses was agreed to, with the exception of an amendment by Senator CONKLING, which gives them twelve months instead of six in which to close. A long debate took place on the section abolishing moieties to informers in the internal revenue service, which resulted in a concurrence with the Finance Committee's amendment, which abolishes absolutely moieties to internal revenue informers, and substitutes a system of regularly paid detectives. Progress from this point to the end of the bill was very rapid. Before it was reported to the Senate, Senator SAWYER, according to previous notice, offered the Labor Commission bill as an amendment, which was opened up as a wide field of discussion, and at midnight the vote had not been reached. The prospect was that the amendment would be adopted. The inclination on the part of Senators to sit the bill out to-night was not very strong, and it will probably occupy the most of to-morrow's session. The hope is strong that it will be ready to report to the House to-morrow night.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE SPECIE CAPTURED WITH JEFF. DAVIS.

Several Virginia banks have a claim before the Senate Committee on Claims for about $100,000 in specie which was captured with JEFF. DAVIS, and was turned over to the Treasury Department in 1865. In 1866 President JOHNSON ordered the money to be paid to the claimants, but, on consultation with Secretary STANTON, Gen. SPINNER, the United States Treasurer, refused to obey the order on the ground that the money on hand was the property, not of banks, but of the Confederate Government. In response to a letter of inquiry by the Secretary of the Treasury, Gen. SPINNER wrote a letter today adducing proof to show that the money was the property of the Confederate Government, and that the claimants have no rightful title to it. The letters will be submitted to the Senate Claims Committee for consideration.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

The Secretary of War, in reply to a request of the Committee of Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, for a statement of the number of officers who would be returned to the army should the bill now before it providing for the restoration to their former positions in the army of all officers mustered out under the act of July 15, 1870, who had been wounded in the service and brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct, and to its invitation for any expression of his views upon this bill, states that the law of July 15, 1870, was carried out in strict accordance with its letter and spirit, and any action by Congress looking to a revocation of its effect would be seriously detrimental to the interests of the army. He is therefore opposed to the passage of the bill indicated. To furnish the statement requested would be prejudicial to the interests of the public service, and he regrets, therefore, that a sense of duty compels him to decline the request.

A Shooting Affray—Death of One of the Combatants.

RICHMOND, Va., May 19.—A sad shooting affray, resulting in the death of WM. R. HOWE, a politician of some local notoriety, took place here this afternoon. The cause of the difficulty between him and his murderer, THADDEUS S. BENNETT, was a suspicion, only too well founded, that his wife had been unfaithful to him, and that BENNETT was in fault in the matter. HOWE called to see BENNETT, who is a contractor, this afternoon, when suddenly, and for reasons no one fully understands, the two men pulled out revolvers and began shooting at each other. HOWE missed his mark, but BENNETT shot his victim in several places, so that he soon after died. The affair has created a great sensation.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Class Day at Harvard College occurs June 21.

The dividends payable in Boston in June amount to $2,283,498.

The new Phillips Exeter Academy building will be dedicated June 19. It cost $40,000.

The Strait of Canso is clear of ice, and all vessels bound up the St. Lawrence have sailed.

The Agricultural Convention at St. Louis selected Indianapolis as the place of next meeting.

A session of the Baptist National Educational Convention was held yesterday at Philadelphia.

One hundred Boston firemen have been detailed for the "anvil chorus" at the International Jubilee.

Dr. ALEX. MCDONALD DAVIS died suddenly yesterday in Washington, it is believed, of apoplexy.

NAT. CALDWELL, a negro, of Charleston, convicted of child murder, has been sentenced to be hanged July 26.

Proposals for furnishing labor at the public stores at New-York, will soon be invited by the Treasury Department.

Upward of $8,000 have already been subscribed for a monument to the late Ex-Gov. JOHN A. ANDREW, of Massachusetts.

The Grand Temple of Honor is now holding its annual session at Albany. A very large number of representatives are present.

Hon. JOHN GILL SHORTER, Ex-Governor of Alabama, died at his residence at Eufaula, Ala., yesterday morning, after a protracted illness.

During a thunder-storm Tuesday evening, at Boston, the lightning damaged the dwelling of H. A. GRISWOLD, in Dorchester, to the extent of $3,500.

The corner-stone of a Masonic Hall was laid yesterday in Annapolis, Md., with Masonic ceremonies. It will be the largest hall in that city.

The game of base-ball in Chicago, yesterday, between the Baltimore Club and Forest Citys, of Cleveland, resulted in favor of the former—5 to 3.

Decoration Day will be observed in Scranton, Penn., today, and after the graves are decorated Hon. W. G. WARD will deliver an address at the Opera-house.

RUFUS PREVIERE, a brakeman on the New-London Northern Railroad, was instantly killed at Willimantic, yesterday, by being crushed between cars.

The members of the German Tailors' Union, of Cincinnati, are on a strike to the number of about 600. The journeymen shoe-makers have also inaugurated one.

The Association of New-England Fish and Salt Dealers, in Boston, yesterday adopted resolutions urging the carrying out of the fishing clause in the Treaty of Washington.

The annual meeting of the New-Hampshire Central Railroad Company was held yesterday at Centre Harbor, N. H. Hon. O. F. FOWLER was chosen President.

Lieut. FREDERICK D. GRANT, son of President GRANT, while in Moscow on the 18th inst., was presented to the Czar ALEXANDER, who happened to be in that city on that day.

FRANZ ABT, the German musical composer, will arrive at Cincinnati on Monday. The Maennerchor Society will give him a reception on Tuesday evening.

About 200 coal-heavers in Chicago are on a strike. The efforts of the employers to compromise the matter having failed, the places of the strikers have been supplied with other men.

The Boston Eight-hour League held its Convention at Boston, yesterday, in the Meloneon. GEO. E. MCNEIL, of Cambridge, was chosen President. About 200 persons were present.

The Young Men's Continental Union League have concluded their Convention in Washington. W. B. WEDGEWOOD, of New-York, was elected President. They nominated GRANT and COLFAX.

It is the intention of the District-Attorney of Salt Lake to bring the violators of the act of Congress of 1862 against polygamy before the Grand Jury, and prepare test cases for the United States Supreme Court.

Surgeon DELAVAN BLOODGOOD is detached from duty at Brooklyn, New-York, and ordered to the *Plymouth*, European fleet. Surgeon JOHN T. TAYLOR, from the *Plymouth* is ordered to return to the United States.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois have been called to meet at Springfield on the 4th of June, to supplement the call for the State Convention on the 26th of June so as to include the nomination of a State ticket.

Mrs. EMILY WILLIAMS, mother of Bishop WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, and widow of the late EPHRAIM WILLIAMS, of Deerfield, Mass., died in Middletown, Conn., today, at the residence of the Bishop, aged eighty years.

The Centennial Commission met at Philadelphia yesterday. The Committee on Trade and Transportation made a report stating that application would be made to Congress to admit articles intended for exhibition free of duty.

The Philadelphia Knights Templar yesterday took drives through the suburbs of Boston, and a collation at Fresh Pond, and a formal reception and presentation at Masonic Temple, and a banquet and ball in the evening.

The May training, which calls out for annual inspection and parade all the military organizations of Boston and vicinity, took place yesterday. The companies generally turned out with full ranks, presenting a fine appearance.

The steamer *Cambrian*, according to the latest report, is ashore off East Point, Prince Edward Island, in seventeen feet of water. The cargo is being thrown out to lighten her. The ship will probably get off with little damage.

Hon. GERRIT SMITH has furnished ample means for the erection of a new and durable monument to the memory of Dr. AZEL BACKUS, the first President of Hamilton College. President BACKUS died Dec. 28, 1816, at the age of fifty-two.

The annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held at Boston yesterday, WM. C. CHAPIN was elected President. The report of the Treasurer was read. The total receipts for the year have been $8,322; disbursements, $8,997.

The Republicans of the Massachusetts Seventh Congressional District, in Convention at Concord, Mass., yesterday, elected JOSHUA N. MARSHALL, of Lowell, and E. E. MORSE, of Natick, delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and passed resolutions indorsing GRANT and WILSON.

The annual barge races of the Yale Boat Club took place yesterday afternoon in the New-Haven harbor. The Sheffield Scientific Department crews and the class crew of the Junior, Sophomore and Freshman classes in the academical course entered. The Sheffield crew returned first, doing the three miles in twenty-one minutes. The Sophomores were four seconds later, but as the Sheffields rowed under a judicial of twenty-five seconds they were adjudged the first prize.

The Brooklyn Anniversary—Forty Thousand Children in Procession.

In the brilliant weather of yesterday, the anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union was a great success. As early as 12 o'clock the streets were alive with crowds of young scholars, the girls dressed mostly in white. There were fully 40,000 children in the various divisions which participated in the celebration. They were classified as follows: The Prospect Park Division, B. H. BAYLISS, Marshal, which paraded on the green in the Park; the Washington Park Division, J. A. BARKER, Marshal, paraded on Washington Park, and through Cumberland-street from Lafayette to Willoughby avenues; the Heights Division, F. M. EDGERTON, Marshal, paraded through Clinton, Pierrepont, Montague and Joralemon streets; the Carroll Park Division, D. WADSWORTH, Marshal, paraded on Clinton-street and First-place; the Tompkins-square division, R. MAJOR, Marshal, paraded on Bedford-avenue, from Lafayette to Myrtle, and the Bedford Division, J. W. STERNS, Marshal, paraded in Gates and Bedford avenues. Each of these divisions comprised the schools of from six to twelve different Churches and mission societies of every Protestant denomination. The streets they traversed were decorated with flags and arches or greens. At several points along their different routes signs were displayed on druggist stores, inviting the children to partake of soda-water. The whole city was awake to the occasion. Each separate procession was accompanied by thousands of persons, until they branched off separately after the march to their respective places of worship. The day was one of universal jubilee to the young folks, and also to their admiring elders.

DECORATION DAY.

Programme of Ceremonies in the City and Suburbs.

The Government Offices to be Closed—Suspension of Business in the Courts and Wall-Street—Route of the Procession.

Today is the one set apart for the decoration of the graves of the departed heroes of the late war, and will be observed with more than usual solemnity. The Custom-house, Pension-office, Sub-treasury, Special Agent's office, Post-office, &c., will be closed during a portion of the day, and the Stock Exchange will close at 12½ P. M. A large number of the principal stores are also to be closed, so as to enable the employes to take part in the ceremonial. The following are the orders and preparations for the day:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 24, 1872.

Permission is hereby granted to close the various offices under the direction of this Department in the City of New-York, so far as the public interests will permit, on Thursday, the 30th inst. "Decoration Day."

(Signed,) GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, May 25, 1872. }

The Postmaster-General directs me to say that the Postmaster of your City will be authorized to close his offices, as on former occasions, a portion of the day on Decoration Day, the 30th of the present month.

(Signed,) J. W. MARSHALL,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

The following programme has been arranged:

The procession will start from Union-square, down Broadway to South Ferry, at precisely 9½ A. M.; while crossing the River the salute of minute guns will commence on Governor's Island, and continue until the procession reaches the cemetery at Cypress Hills.

Previous to leaving Union-square the Committee will decorate the statues of LINCOLN and WASHINGTON, and while on the march down Broadway a committee will decorate the grave of PHIL. KEARNY, in Trinity Church-yard; that duty performed, they will join the procession at East New-York.

At the latter place the New-York division will be joined by the Division from Williamsburg and the Posts of East New-York, and the united line will march to the cemetery.

The graves of the entire 4,000 will be embellished before the arrival of the procession, each with a small flag, as was done some two years ago.

The exercises on the ground will consist of solemn music by the Fort Hamilton Band; invocation by Chaplain SAMUEL B. WILLIS, Post Cameron No. 79; ode by the German Veteran Singing Society; oration by Rev. NOAH HUNT SCHENCK; singing by orphans of the Union Home and School; decoration of graves, during which the German Veterans, accompanied by the band, will give a dirge; recitation, "Our Dead Heroes," W. H. POPE; benediction.

The programme is short, in order to allow those who participate in these exercises also to be present in the evening at the Academy of Music, where Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE will deliver the address, and Rev. J. P. NEWMAN the oration. The Hoboken Singing Society, W. H. POPE, Governor's Island Band and other talent will fill up the evening's entertainment.

HEAD-QUARTERS GRAND MARSHAL,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
No. 68 UNIVERSITY-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—The column will form on the 30th inst. as follows:

First Division—In charge of Comrade JOHN COGAN, Aid to the Grand Marshal, assisted by Comrade W. H. CORA, will form on the south side of Seventeenth-street, right resting on Broadway; 1—Department Commander and staff, G. A. R., of the City of New-York; 2—General field and staff officers of the First Division, N. G. S. N. G.; 3—Governor's Island Band; 4—Continental Guard, Capt. JAMES W. FULLER; 5—Veteran Guard, Capt. CHAS. WARFIELD; 6—Mayor and Common Council of New-York; 7—Phil. Kearney Post No. 8, CHARLES H. PATTRICK, Commander; 8—Sedgwick Post, No. 11, J. C. JULIUS LANGBEIN, Commander; 9—Sumner Post, No. 24, BENJAMIN F. FINLEY, Commander; 10—Isaac L. Stevens Post, No. 36, JOHN WIMPER, Commander.

Second Division—In charge of Comrade ADOLPHUS DORER, Aid to the Grand Marshal, assisted by Comrade JOHN S. DINGWELL, will form on sixteenth-street, south side, right resting on Broadway; 1—Band of Koltes Post No. 32; 2—German Veteran Singing Society; 3—Koltes Post No. 32, E. W. BRUENINGHAUSEN, Commander; 4—James Miller Post No. 76, M. A. REED, Commander; 5—St. Mihiel Post No. 91, GEORGE W. PALMER, Commander; 6—Dahlgren Post No. 113, WM. MCENTEE, Commander; 7—Farragut Post No. 75, RICHARD S. GREENE, Commander; 8—E. A. Kimball Post No. 100, JOHN K. PERLEY, Commander.

Third Division—In charge of Comrade JAMES H. DEMAREST, Aid to the Grand Marshal, assisted by Comrade LUCIUS C. MIX, will form on the south side of Fifteenth-street, right resting on Broadway; 1—Band Hamilton Band; 2—Cameron Post No. 79, JOHN H. BRADY, Commander; 3—Abraham Lincoln Post No. 13, CHAS. F. SPAULDING, Commander; 4, ——Post No. 67, THOS. SCOAN, Commander; 5, ——Post No. 55, TIMOTHY HANLY, Commander; 6—Chatfield Post No. 28, WM. A. CAMERON, Commander; 7—C. F. SMITH Post No. 23, JOHN D. MCGREGOR, Commander; 8—JAS. C. HUGG, Post No. 39, SAMUEL BENNETT, Commander; 9—GEO. H. THOMAS Post No. 102, Ira S. VREDENBURGH, Commander.

Fourth Division—In charge of Comrade SAMUEL MINNIS, Aid to the Grand Marshal, assisted by Comrade WM. BARTMAN, will form around Union-square, right resting on Lincoln Monument. 1—Catafalque on a truck, drawn by six horses, furnished by A. S. DODD, Esq., of Dodd's Express; 2—Children of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, on foot and in wagons. 3—Disabled veterans from the Soldiers' Retreat. 4—Disabled comrades, in wagons. 5—Teams and wagons furnished by express and manufacturing companies, with the plants, flowers and shrubs for decorating the graves.

The column will move at 9½ A. M. down Broadway, passing the Lincoln Monument and the Washington Monument, (both monuments decorated with flowers and immortelles,) thence around Union-square, down Broadway to South Ferry.

Commanders of posts will form their command in columns of fours. Flowers will be received at any point along the route. During the march, minute-guns will be fired from the battery on Governor's Island, by command of Major-Gen. O'DOWDA.

On arriving at Brooklyn, the several posts will take cars for East New-York, uniting with the Brooklyn Division. The column will then reform and move to Cypress Hills Cemetery, where the conclusion of the ceremonies at the cemetery, the assembly will be sounded preparatory to return.

The following-named comerades are hereby appointed aides-de-camp: C. MIX and H. C. CLENCH, Abraham Lincoln Post No. 13; WM. H. CORSA, Staff, attached; A. M. C. SMITH, Cameron Post No. 79; WM. BARTHMAN, Sedgwick Post No. 11; WM. H. INGERSOL, E. A. Kimball Post No. 100; T. SEDGWICK VAN COTT, Staff, attached. By order of

Gen. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Grand Marshal.
THOMAS H. LEE, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief-of-Staff.

Abraham Lincoln Post No. 13 of the G. A. R. assemble at No. 48 West Fourteenth-street on Thursday at 8 o'clock. This is their first parade, and promises to be nevertheless largely attended.

"Old" Sedwick Post No. 11 G. A. R., assemble at head-quarters at 8 A. M.

The following letters have been received:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1872. }

SIR: The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to unite with the Grand Army of the Republic in the decoration of the graves of our departed comrades of the rebellion on the 30th inst., and convey to you his thanks for your kind remembrance, and his regrets that he cannot be with you, as he will be occupied the same day in participating in decorating the graves at Arlington Cemetery, in this city.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HORACE PORTER, Secretary.

J. C. J. LANGBEIN, Secretary, &c., New-York City.

NO. 3 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET, May 25, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I am very grateful to the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic for the unanimous vote by which they have asked me to preside at the meeting on the 30th inst. at the Academy of Music. I would, with pleasure, accept the invitation but for engagements which will take me out of the City and render my attendance impossible. Please make this explanation to them, and believe me, very truly yours, JOHN A. DIX.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1872. }

GENTLEMEN: I desire to express my grateful acknowledgment for your kind invitation to be present and participate in your memorial service.

Glad as I would be to join with you in this act, which keeps fresh in memory the important services rendered our country by its brave defenders, public duties intervening prevent my acceptance.

Your obedient servant,

ROSCOE CONKLIN.

To the Memorial Committee:

Please receive the sum of $3 from the pupils of Home Industrial No. 4, No. 15 Tompkins-street. It may not seem very much, but it must be remembered We are the children of the poor, and yet we desire to contribute our mite in remembrance of the departed.

HOME SCHOOL NO. 4.
Miss MARY L. KEYSER.

The Day in New-Jersey.

The ceremony of decorating the soldiers' graves will be performed in most of the larger towns in New-Jersey today. The Fourth Regiment N. J. S. N. G., in Jersey City, has been ordered out, and the various companies of the Guard and Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic will parade in Jersey City, Newark and Elizabeth. In Newark the celebration will be continued in the evening, when a public meeting will be held and addresses delivered by Rev. Dr. TIFFANY and others.

New-Jersey Episcopal Convention.

The second day's session of the New-Jersey Episcopal Convention commenced at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in Grace Church, Newark. Bishop ODENHEIMER read his thirteenth annual address, in which he said he had during the year confirmed 1,261 persons, a larger number than in any previous year; he had preached 381 times. He reported the number of clergy in the diocese at 135. New churches had been established in Metuchin, Red Bank, Hackensack, Woodside, Morristown and West Hoboken. He made an appeal for support to Burlington College; referred to the proposition for a division of the diocese, strongly exhorting the Convention to preserve the New-Jersey diocese in its present form and under one Bishop.

The Standing Committee for the year was chosen as follows: Rev. James A. Williams, of Orange, President; Rev. Robert N. Merritt, Morristown; Rev. J. Nicholas Stansberry, Newark; Rev. George Q. Gray, Bayonne; Mr. J. C. Garthwaite, Newark; Mr. A. Browning, Camden; Mr. Daniel Dodd, Newark; Mr. George A. Mayhew, Newark.

The Committee on Constitution voted in favor of the abolition of the Board of Missions, and recommended that the collections be placed in the hands of the Convocations. It was resolved to appoint a committee of seven members and seven laymen to consider the subject of division of the diocese to report at the next Convention.

The following resolution was introduced by Rev. GEO. F. GRAY:

Resolved, That this Convention do hereby express its most earnest disapprobation of all lotteries, raffles, theatrical representations and kindred measures in connection with the raising of money for church purposes, deeming them discordant with the ethics of the Gospel.

THE W

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

"Hank" Smith's, Manierre's and Callender's Connection With the Bank—The Depositors' Committee Preparing for the Prosecution of the Officers.

The investigating Committee of the depositors of the Eighth National Bank are taking steps for promoting the civil and criminal suits now in preparation against the President and officers of that defunct institution. The Depositors' Committee, and also a Committee of the stockholders of the bank, have been energetically working to collect evidence of fraud and criminal negligence against the officials, of which they have now an abundance, and it is their intention to institute these suits immediately. The Stockholders' Committee last week returned from Washington, where they obtained the necessary legal authority for a complete examination of the past history of the bank. One of the results of the labors of this Committee is understood to be the implication of CALLENDER, the late Bank Examiner, in the frauds which led to the downfall of the bank. It has been discovered that nearly $20,000 of the funds of the institution have passed into CALLENDER'S hands, without his having rendered any apparent legitimate service for the same, other than neglecting to examine the bank for a period of two years and a half. It appears that the officials of the bank gave away over $50,000 of their creditors' money upon tickets, without one iota of security; these tickets being of no more legal value than ordinary I. O. U.'s, merely recording the fact that certain irresponsible people had been paid certain sums of money, at different periods. One of these tickets is now in the possession of the Committee, and simply states that CALLENDER received the sum of $500 from the Eighth National Bank. The "ticket" business done by the officials of this bank proves to be of a most extensive and varied description. The suit of CORWIN against the Eighth National Bank, mention of which has already been made in the TIMES, has brought to light a number of these dubious transactions. The counsel for Mr. CORWIN has employed an expert to examine the books of the bank. The result of his labors shows the management of the bank to have been even more corrupt than the swindled depositors have all along believed. Wherever a discrepancy occurred in the bank accounts, reference was made to the large collection of tickets, when it was found that these unsecured loans almost entirely account for the immense deficit in the assets of the institution. One particular discrepancy of this kind, amounting to $90,000, is traced to the Police Commissioners, and two tickets for $7,500 each have been discovered, which record the fact that "HANK" SMITH and BEN MANIERRE are each indebted to the Eighth National Bank in these particular sums. These gentlemen, of course, gave no security for these loans, which were made long before the collapse of the Bank, and are presumed to have received the money on account of "services" rendered. "HANK" SMITH and MANIERRE, as guardians of the Police fund, deposited the same in the bank, and likewise showed an amicable willingness to accommodate Mr. UNION ADAMS, and other officials of the bank, by giving their retainers appointments as clerks, patrolmen and other positions of trust and emolument. These services, the Committee think, fully account for the ease with which SMITH and MANIERRE were allowed to run into the bank for cash. It is the opinion of Mr. CORWIN, and also of several members of the Depositors' Committee, that Mr. UNION ADAMS, though responsible for all the corruption and frauds in the management of the bank, yet was similarly situated to VAN NAME, the President of the Market Savings Bank, in having an adroit and unscrupulous Cashier in the person of CHARLES HUDSON, who "ran" the institution, issued all the "tickets," and, in fact, was the head and front of the establishment, and has now absconded to parts unknown.

THE MARKET BANK.

Important Report from the Depositors' Committee—The Officials Interviewed—Statement of the Assets and Liabilities.

The following is the substance of the report of the Investigating Committee of the Market Savings Bank, which is now being prepared. They report that the institution has been for several years under the management of officers and directors who were unfitted by education and social standing for the management of financial affairs; that an array of names was published both on the bank-books and on the reports of the Board of Directors, who knew nothing whatever of the affairs of the bank, and had their names so used without their knowledge or consent; that the institution was used, in violation of its charter, as a pawnbroker's establishment on a large scale; that the books of the bank are full of erasures and false entries, and the Committee attribute the failure of the bank to the following facts: Loaning money on worthless personal property, and advancing money on real estate far beyond its value. The Committee desiring to know whether the officers and counsel of the bank, exclusive of the Secretary, CONKLIN, were cognizant of its condition previous to its failure, called upon and interrogated WILLIAM VAN NAME, the President. He acknowledges that he and CONKLIN were the only salaried officers of the institution, and said that he irfrequently reprimanded CONKLIN for his reckless conduct in regard to the funds of the bank; that he was aware that CONKLIN was a defaulter some time previous to Jan. 30, 1872. When asked why he did not make it known to the Board of Directors, he replied that he dreaded such exposure would cause the collapse of the bank. He further stated that he was cognizant of the fact that disreputable women frequently visited CONKLIN in the rear office of the bank, against which he (VAN NAME) frequently protested, but his protests were in this, as in other matters, totally unheeded. Mr. VAN NAME expressed to the Committee a willingness to contribute toward a fund to be gotten up by the responsible officers and directors of the bank to make up the deficiency, but declined to state the amount of his intended contribution. The Committee find that Mr. VAN NAME is a man of immense wealth, and living in sumptuous style in Twenty-third-street in the City.

The Committee next called upon Mr. ELIAS J. BEACH, counsel for the bank, from whom they learned that Mr. CARPENTIER, who was advertised as one of the counsel for the bank, and whose name appears on all the bank-books as such, had not acted in that capacity for many years, for reasons that require no explanation here. Mr. BEACH stated that he considered it very singular that Mr. VAN NAME and the members of the Financial Committee should have allowed so large a defalcation to remain unnoticed for more than two years; that although he was counsel for the bank, and a nominal director, he had no direct control of its funds. He corroborated Mr. VAN NAME'S admission that he was aware of CONKLIN'S defalcation, and that he would have reported it but for fear of the consequences to the solvency of the bank. Mr. BEACH, though a man of wealth, stated that he did not feel disposed to contribute to a general fund for distribution among the depositors, but was willing to pay a certain amount for distribution among the poorer depositors, providing he were allowed to be his own almoner. The Committee next called upon Mr. CALVIN L. GODDARD, the Vice-President, who stated that, though nominally Vice-President, he was deprived by CONKLIN and VAN NAME of even an insight into the financial standing of the bank, and the first intimation that he received of the bank's condition was on the 16th of January, 1872, when VAN NAME told him that CONKLIN had robbed the bank of its securities, but requested him to say nothing about it at present, as he, VAN NAME, would go to HEISER & SON, with whom he was very intimate, and persuade them to pay the $120,000 due the bank. Mr. GODDARD expressed no sympathy with the depositors, but frequently exclaimed, "Why don't you secure VAN NAME if he was a salaried officer." The Committee next visited Mr. JOHN P. RICHARDS, a director, at the St. George Hotel. He manifested more sympathy for the depositors than any officer of the institution seen by the Committee. He expressed a willingness to get up a fund to expense a series of grand musical entertainments and give the proceeds thereof to the depositors of the Market Savings Bank. He also stated that, though a director of the bank, he was never allowed access to the books thereof. He is of opinion with Messrs. GODDARD and BEACH, that VAN NAME was cognizant of all the frauds perpetrated on the institution, and, next to CONKLIN, should be considered the cause of the institution's failure. Mr. WILLIAM L. COLE stated that his name was used as a director on the books of the bank without his consent, and he therefore refused to have anything whatsoever to say relative to the defunct bank. Mr. ELI MARTIN informed the Committee that he was solicited to allow his name to be used as a trustee, but that he declined; notwithstanding his refusal, the bank persisted in the use of his name. He said that he was not like the character of the men who "ran" the institution. Mr. JAMES DENNIS stated that he had no sympathy whatsoever with the poor depositors of the Market Bank, because they had all abused him and made him resign. He stated however that to his own knowledge CONKLIN and VAN NAME had loaned money upon two particular pieces of property owned by Mr. FISHER of Brooklyn to more than their full value. The same thing occurred in regard to the house of Mrs. C. S. GODDARD, whereon $15,000 had been loaned, after he (DENNIS) had reported that the property was not worth $7,500. The Committee personally requested Mr. DENNIS to either withdraw or reduce his claim of $2,000 for services rendered as receiver extending over a period of seven days. He sternly refused to do either, but through the exertions of the Committee the claim was reduced more than one-half in the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. B. F. SHERMAN, director, was called upon by the Committee. He stated that his name was also used on the books of the bank as a trustee, without his consent, and that he never took any part in the management of the bank's affairs, nevertheless he was willing to contribute the sum of $5,000 toward a fund to make up the deficiency due the poorer depositors. The Committee, however, do not vouch for the sincerity of Mr. SHERMAN'S proposal.

Mr. BLUMENSTEIL, the counsel for Mrs. MACKEY, the petitioning creditor in the bankruptcy proceedings, claimed an allowance of $1,565, which the Committee have reduced in the same ratio as the claim of Mr. DENNIS. The Committee find the liabilities of the bank $960,060, the assets consisting of the following:

$50,000 Alabama State bonds at 82	$41,500
20,000 Georgia State bonds at 82	16,400
59,000 Georgia State bonds at 82	51,950
$5,000 South Carolina state bonds at 38	12 920
Cash in Fare Bank	107,830
5,000 bonds of Yonkers	5,000
3,600 Washington-square, Long Island, bonds	3,600
Total	$238,700
Leaving a deficit of $467,000.	

Mr. Register DWIGHT informed the Committee on the 22d instant that a dividend of twenty-five or thirty per cent. would be paid to the depositors on the 20th day of June, of which due notice will be given.

The report was signed by the following gentlemen, who compose the depositors' Investigating Committee: M. F. DOWLEY, Chairman; H. Mumford, R. M. Bent, O. J. Marvin, S. W. Parsons, Eugene Ferris, S. M. Barnett.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

Inauguration of the New Buildings—Gov. Hoffman's Address—Description of the Edifice.

The inauguration services of the new Mount Sinai Hospital were held yesterday afternoon in the extensive yard of the building, at the end of which a platform had been erected. The hospital is situated on the east side of Lexington-avenue, extending from Sixty-sixth to Sixty-seventh streets, and occupying half of the block between Lexington and Third avenues. The grounds have a frontage 200 feet 10 inches, on Lexington-avenue, and 179 feet on Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, inclusive. The buildings are in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and faced with Philadelphia brick with East Chester marble trimmings. The centre or main building is 60 feet square, three stories in height, (exclusive of cellar and basement,) surmounted by a large dome. The basement is 10 feet in height, and will contain the Superintendent's rooms, kitchen, wine-room, store-rooms, &c. The first story is 15 feet high, and is divided into four rooms, 18 by 21 each, and will be used as a reception-room, managers' room, physicians' room and apothecary's room. The hall-way leading from the street is 10 feet wide. The second story, 14 feet high, will contain eight private wards, averaging each 10 by 15; also, nurses' rooms, lavatories, &c. The third story is 14 feet high, and will contain a chapel 18 by 55; also four private wards. The fourth story, or the portion inclosed by the dome, will be used for the clinical or medical lecture-room. The room is 35 by 47, and 25 feet in height. Adjoining these are four ante-rooms, &c.

The wing buildings on each side are three stories in height, (exclusive of the basement,) surmounted by a Mansard roof, the height of stories being the same as main building. The basement and first story is connected with main building by an inclosed corridor 18 feet in width, the south wing being intended for the female wards, and the north for the male wards. The corridor in basement will be fitted up with rooms for the doctors' use, and the large dining-room, &c. The basement of wing buildings will be used for kitchen, laundries, drying, bedding, and linen rooms, &c. A portion of the basement in the extreme rear is set apart for an operating-room and a dead-house. The first, second, third and fourth stories will be used as public wards, and will accommodate twenty patients to each floor, or 160 in all. There are five iron staircases inclosed with brick walls, two in each wing building, and one in main building, also three large elevators of the most improved construction, ranging from the basement to upper floors. The rooms and wards on all the stories will be warmed by low-pressure steam and ventilated in the most thorough manner. The spacious yard will be beautifully laid out with grass-plots, flower-beds, &c.; in the centre will be erected a large fountain. In the extreme rear of the yard is situated the boiler and engine-house, built intirely fire-proof, 25 by 30, two stories in height, and is connected with the cellar of the main building by a large tunnel under the yard, in which are located all the pipes.

The building was erected under the direction of Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, architect, and JOHN D. CONOVER, mason and builder, at a cost of about $340,000.

The services were begun yesterday with an overture by Eben's Seventy-first Regiment Band, after which Rev. S. M. ISAACS offered an appropriate prayer. The President, E. B. HART, made an address, in which he recited the history of the hospital from the inception in January, 1852, the laying of the corner-stone of the Twenty-eighth-street building in November, 1853, and its opening in May, 1855. From that time until May, 1872, there were 13,214 patients under treatment in the hospital. The Twenty-eighth-street hospital becoming too small, the present extension was undertaken, and a commodious building erected on the ground leased to the charity by the City at a nominal rent. The speaker called on his hearers to help in sustaining the charity, which was for the benefit of all, without respect to creed or nationality; at the same time he paid a just tribute to those who had already so bountifully assisted in the undertaking.

Gov. HOFFMAN then addressed the assemblage to the following effect: He said he had come unprepared to make an address, and had half decided to remain away in consequence of being so unprepared; yet afterthought induced him to be present. He had realized the fact at this time how difficult it was to talk on the subject of a charity where good works speak more eloquently and have a more enduring effect. The grand building before them should be the only orator on such an occasion, and when it is filled with the sick and suffering will talk far better than he could. There is always something in a lifetime which impresses a person strongly, and when, in 1867, he saw a young Christian child in the Twenty-eighth-street Hospital playing with toys furnished by Hebrew means, he thought such an institution should not only be perpetuated, but improved. These thoughts he had, on the spur of the moment, inscribed in the visitors' book; but he little expected that his idea would be so soon carried out. If by his action he had done aught to help accomplish the fact, he was more than gratified. The City had given the ground, or rather leased it for a long term of years at a nominal rent, which was virtually donating public property to a private charity. He knew some good people who were opposed to such donations, and he respected both their opposition and them; but he must remind them, as an answer to their objection, the fact that if it were not for public aid, private charities would never have lived and the poor would not have been aided. The City is none the poorer today for having given such aid. Let the great work of charity go on, and this is but the beginning; for as the City becomes more densely populated, other such institutions will grow up elsewhere. Those who oppose such charities know not whether they may not require its aid at perhaps no distant period. Bigotry or party cannot stop the onward course of charity; for houses for the sick and asylums for the poor will be erected and sustained in all ages, side by side with the mansions of the merchant princes.

Rev. Dr. S. ADLER then delivered an oration in German, after which Dr. A. HUBSCH offered the closing prayer. The exercises were interspersed with selections from various operas, &c., arranged by F. J. EBEN.

Trial of Michael De Rosa for Murder

MICHAEL DE ROSA, an Italian, was placed on his trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, charged with the murder of JOVANI PATRILLO, another Italian, on the 22d of February last, at No. 37 Mulberry-street. The general facts of the case, as disclosed by the testimony, and published in the TIMES at the time of the Coroner's inquest on the body of the deceased, are that, about 1 o'clock on the day named, a quarrel originated between deceased and the prisoner, growing out of jealousy on the part of deceased; that deceased attacked the prisoner, and while the fight was in progress the deceased received four cuts of a knife, one of which, inflicted in the abdomen, proved fatal. The defense was that the deceased not only commenced the assault groundlessly, but that the knife was his, and first drawn by him; that in the struggle for the possession of the knife, and the effort of the prisoner to avoid being stabbed by deceased, the latter received the wounds on his person. There were present in Court apparently a whole colony of Italians, a number of whom testified to a passionate and quarrelsome disposition on the part of the deceased, and a good and peaceable character on the part of the accused.

The case was adjourned over until today, when counsel will sum up.

The Blue Ridge Railroad Company of South Carolina.

In a suit brought by a number of plaintiffs, stockholders, against the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, of South Carolina, a motion was argued in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, for an injunction against the officers of the Company, and the appointment of a receiver. It is claimed by plaintiffs that in March, 1872, a bill was passed by the Legislature of South Carolina, authorizing the exchange of $4,000,000 worth of bonds of the Company, guaranteed by the State, for revenue scrip, to be receivable by the State for taxes; that the President, JOHN J. PATTERSON, got possession of $1,800,000 of the same, on part of which he obtained loans in this City and in Columbia, S. C., and then commenced to divide the money and scrip among his friends. Among those claimed to have received a portion of the money is MILES G. PAGE, Treasurer of the State, whose share is stated at $60,000. The argument was exclusively on the question of jurisdiction both plaintiffs and defendants being non-residents of the State.

The Court reserved its decision.

THE METHODISTS.

Important Officers Elected at the Conference—The Opinion of the Church on Sinful Amusements.

Bishop FOSTER presided over the Conference yesterday, Rev. Dr. FOSS, of New-York, conducting the religious exercises. The unfinished vote for the editor of the *Ladies' Repository* was announced as having been unsuccessful, and two others were taken with a similar result. Brother J. MCAULEY, who had received the highest number of votes, withdrew his name, and again another vote was taken.

The Secretary read the following important report from the Committee on Episcopacy, which was adopted after some debate:

The Committee on Episcopacy respectfully report that the administration of the Bishops in the matter of the Book Concern, which subject was referred to them, had been carefully considered, and the Bishops have been heard in respect to their action.

Your Committee are profoundly impressed with the embarrassments which surrounded both Bishops and the Book Committee in the investigation, and not the less impressed with the anxiety of both parties to do that which was right and best.

They also submit the following:

1. That the Bishops correctly defined their relation to the Committee as a concurrent authority.

2. That it was only right that they should be advised from all responsible sources in the proceedings, prior to their connection with the same.

3. That only *official* conduct was subject to investigation by this tribunal, and not moral conduct *as such*, but that immorality may be shown to prove disqualification for office.

4. We sustain the opinion that third parties should not have been allowed to prefer charges of slander.

5. It is clear to us that the Book Committee and Bishops cannot assume to revise any act of the General Conference, and that is must, therefore, be a very rare case in which the general fitness or unfitness of an officer elected by the General Conference should be considered by this tribunal—a case in which there would clearly be no such revision, and the unfitness should be proved by specific acts.

The language used by the Bishops on these points is not altogether free from the possibility of being misapprehended; but, coupled with their personal explanations, their decisions are in harmony with the above conclusions, and, therefore, to be approved.

Your Committee have also examined the administration of the Bishops in the conferences for the past four years, and approved the same. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the administration of the Bishops be approved, and their acts confirmed.

JOS. M. TRIMBLE, Chairman.

The Conference then proceeded to the election of an editor for the *Christian Advocate*. Drs. CURRY, FOWLER and WHEREDON were nominated. Judge THOMPSON, of Indiana, asked for a separate vote on the latter nomination, which was lost by a vote of 67 to 32. A sixth unsuccessful effort to elect an editor for the *Ladies' Repository* was announced. Mr. MCCAULEY having received 135 votes out of 270, and Dr. E. WENTWORTH 131, with four scattering. On the seventh ballot Dr. WENTWORTH received 197 votes, and Mr. MCCAULEY 193, the election of Dr. WENTWORTH was received with applause.

Rev. Dr. MCKAY, a delegate from the Irish Methodist Church, was introduced by the presiding Bishop, and made a short address. Dr. F. S. HOYT was then elected editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*. Report No. 2 of the Committee on the State of the Church was, after some modification, adopted, when the tellers announced that the vote for an editor of the *Christian Advocate* had been unsuccessful, and another ballot was ordered.

The Committee on the State of the Church submitted a report on "Sinful Amusements," which concluded as follows:

"And we recommend that the chapter on imprudent conduct, 'Discipline,' page 128, be so amended as to read: 'But in cases of neglect of duty of any kind, imprudent conduct, indulging in sinful tempers or words, the buying or selling or using intoxicating liquors as a beverage, dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theatres, horse-races, circuses, dancing-parties, or patronizing dancing-schools, or taking such other amusements as are obviously of a misleading, or questionable moral tendency, or disobedience to the order of the Discipline of the Church."

The subject gave rise to a lengthened discussion, during which the tellers reported the result of the second ballot for an editor of the *Christian Advocate*, in which Dr. CURRY received 201 votes, being 1 more than a majority, and was declared duly elected amid considerable applause. Dr. EDWARDS was then elected editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*.

Bishop JANES said that he was called upon to perform what was a duty and a pleasure. He invited Dr. DURBIN to come to the front of the platform, and presented him, as the senior of the Missionaries of India, with an elegant ebony cane, mounted with silver, and bearing the inscription: "To Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D. D., from the India Mission." Dr. DURBIN, in response to the compliment, replied that he had always endeavored to escape these demonstrations, and he had been successful for the past fifty years. He then returned thanks for the present, and finally advised the missionaries to preach so that the natives might think only of Jesus, and not at all of the preacher. He had given fifty-five years to the service, forty-four years since he left the house of his widowed mother—and during that time he had never met any trouble in the Church. The movements he had observed in the Church he took to be the manifestations of the will of God. He had always endeavored to do everything well, and to do one thing at a time, and to-night God had given him all he desired in the world.

The Conference then adjourned.

The Goat Island Grab.

It is to be hoped that the United States Senate will consider carefully before it concurs in the House bill, granting a portion of Goat Island to the Central Pacific Railroad Company. There is abundant evidence that the measure was carried through the House by gross misrepresentation of the facts in the interest of the Railroad Company. Just before the bill came up for action, the *Post*, of this City, was betrayed into the following statements, viz.:

"The opposition of San Francisco to the use of Goat Island by the Central Pacific Railroad is purely selfish. The interests of the city are in direct antagonism not only to the railroad, but to the general commerce of the country. Indeed, the very basis of the opposition is the fact that the city now levies a tax on commerce, by charging very heavy cartage and wharf rates on goods brought across the Pacific Ocean in ships which cannot reach the railroad at Oakland on account of shallow water. If Goat Island becomes the terminus of the road these ships will sail by San Francisco, and the immense transcontinental trade with the Eastern world will pay no tribute at the Golden Gate. It is natural that the citizens of San Francisco should be bitterly in earnest in their opposition to the road, but the interests of the country are evidently against them, and they must resign themselves to their fate."

The San Francisco *Bulletin* conclusively answers the above by stating that the interests of the city are not in antagonism to the railroad, nor to the general commerce of the country; that the wharves and docks are claimed and held as the property of the State, managed by a State Board, subject to the direction of the State Legislature, and the moneys collected are paid into the State Treasury. San Francisco has been petitioning the Legislature year after year to order reductions of wharfage, dockage, and tolls, and has just secured reductions which make that as cheap a port as New-York, all things considered. The city has been willing to take charge of its wharves and docks, and tax itself to make their port as cheap as any in the world; but the Legislature has always insisted on keeping the control and maintaining high rates. The Railroad Company, which has been able to pass any measure it pressed upon the Legislature, has never given its influence with the city in this matter, the *Bulletin* says, because it wanted a pretext to fight the city in the interest of its own scheme for monopolizing the wharf and warehouse business of the port. At the very time that the Goat Island bill was on its passage in the House, the railroad agents in Washington knew that San Francisco harbor charges had been reduced fifty per cent.; yet they used the old prices in argument against the city, and exaggerated them at that.

The *Bulletin* has always held the railroad to come into it, and has been anxious to have car and ship brought together along its front, that cartage charges might be abolished. It has given nearly a million dollars to the Central, Western and Southern Pacific Railroads, on condition that they would come there, and for eight years never offered any opposition to the effort to obtain Goat Island, because its use seemed to be desired only as a means of approaching the city more closely on one side, and as a point of convenient transit. There was no antagonism to the Central Pacific until it developed schemes hostile to the city, declared that it was "on the wrong side of the bay," and projected the creation of a rival city, of which Goat Island was to be the nucleus. One-tenth of the money the Company has expended in buying up rival roads and steam-boat lines would have brought its cars directly into the city, upon a line of protected deep water frontage ten miles long; and a fraction of the influence it has used in lobbying for subsidies would have induced the Legislature to make San Francisco the cheapest and most convenient railroad port on the continent. The trouble has been that the Railroad Company was engaged in outside speculations, in building up a vast monopoly of routes and privileges, and thought it could frighten the city into granting enormous subsidies.

The *Bulletin* continues:

"The pretense that commerce would be more cheaply accommodated at Goat Island is all bosh. What would the *Post* think if the Vanderbilt interest should lobby for Governor's Island, in New-York harbor, on the pretense that it allowed to build up an extensive system of wharves and warehouses there, commerce would be freed from paying tribute to New-York? Would it not say the idea was preposterous? The tribute the *Post* talks about is only a rental for dockage and use of the wharves, necessary to keep shipping accommodations in order. This rental was kept too high, but we ask the *Post* to take notice that wharf and dock charges were reduced one quarter two years ago, and have just been reduced one-half again. No fair-minded shipper will say that they are now unreasonable. New-York has not yet abolished this kind of tribute, and offered docks and wharves to ships free of charge. Why should this young city of San Francisco be rebuked for not doing so? As an ocean, foreign goods landed in New-York do not reach the cars to be distributed over the continent free of that charge. We hope to perfect a system here that will permit the direct transfer from ship to car, without charge, of goods crossing the continent; but this cannot be done at once, and if New-York, a city 250 years old, with a million of inhabitants, and at least a thousand millions of wealth, has not yet created such a system, with what justice can it reproach San Francisco, a city only twenty-five years old, with only 170,000 inhabitants, and not over $300,000,000 of wealth?

It is not the interest or the country that a railroad company controlling every railroad and steam-boat line centring at the Bay of San Francisco, the only port on the Pacific coast of the United States for 2,000 miles, should monopolize the warehouse and carrying trade of that port also. It might afford to give free dock-room to ships, but it would make discriminating freight and warehouse charges to pay for it, and have it in its power to destroy that wholesome competition on which the vitality of commerce depends. New-York is out of four direct railroad communication with the interior on all sides but one, just as San Francisco is; yet, if there were an island in the North River, between the Jersey and Manhattan shore, would the *Post* think a Vanderbilt or Fisk should be allowed to build a railroad city there, with a private monopoly of docks and warehouses?"

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Meeting Yesterday—Croton Water Report—Sanitary Matters and Mortality Record.

The Board of Health held their weekly session yesterday, President BOSWORTH in the chair. The Sanitary Committee, to whom was referred the application of Messrs. KANE and RYAN to be permitted to dump soiled straw which had been used for bedding for horses on the vacant grounds at the foot of East Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, reported that no soiled straw should be allowed to be deposited within the City limits except under close sheds and that the straw should be thoroughly disinfected by being mixed with gypsum so that no offensive exhalations should be allowed to escape. After a rambling debate, during which Commissioners BARR and MULALLY put themselves forward as the champions of the manure dumpers, Mr. MANIERRE moved that the application of Messrs. KANE and RYAN be denied. Mr. MULALLY called for the yeas and nays and the vote resulted as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Bosworth, Cezarini, Gross, Manierre and S. Smith. Nays—Messrs. Barr and Mulally, and the application was denied.

A large number of manure dealers asked for a modification of the ordinance prohibiting the carting of manure through the streets between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. The petition was referred to the Committee on Laws and Ordinances.

Commissioner MANIERRE offered a motion that the City Sanitary Inspector be directed in future to change the Health Inspectors to different districts each month. Mr. MANIERRE, in support of his motion, stated that the Health Inspectors after being over a month in a district did not see violations of the sanitary code as closely as they ought, and he thought it good policy to change them from district to district every month. The motion was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Commissioner GROSS, in his report in respect to the sources of the Croton water, presented yesterday, says:

"On last Thursday the undersigned, in company of Mr. THOMAS, the Chief Engineer, and his assistant, Mr. EMMET, of the Department of Public Works, Prof. CHARLES F. CHANDLER and Dr. H. ENDEMANN, Assistant Chemist of this Board, left the City on their tour of exploration. The party returned on Saturday night with about twenty-five samples of water taken on the spot, that are now in the hands of the chemists for comparative analysis, to determine their organic and morganic constituents and other properties appertaining to them. Reserving all details of a strictly chemical nature to be embodied in a subsequent report expected at an early day from Prof. CHANDLER and his assistants, I have the honor to lay before the Board the following general observations:

"The drainage area of the Croton Aqueduct taken in nearly all of the northern portion, east to west, of Westchester County, the whole of Putnam County, and the southern part of Dutchess County, excepting only such portions of the same where, at certain points along the westerly line, the drainage is directed toward the Hudson River, instead of the Croton branches, and respectively the Croton Lake. The topography of the country embraces a drainage area of 330 square miles. The ponds and lakes, with an area of from 60 to over 600 acres, seventeen of which were visited, have all of them sandy and gravelly beds, scarcely any perceptible vegetable growth on their surface, perfectly clean water, (notwithstanding the then abounding rain-showers,) and are of great depth, varying from 30 to over 100 feet. Thus water taken, for instance, at a depth of 80 feet from Lake Gilead, was found as cool as if the bottle had been on ice. The circumstance that rain-falls do not render muddy the water of these ponds and lakes is easily explained. The geological character of the country through which we passed on our tour is granitic throughout, and wherever the eye does not meet solid rocks it meets meadows, pasture and woods. Alluvial ground is rarely found, and the tilled land in Putnam County, in particular, does not occupy the one-hundredth part of its surface. There is consequently extreme scarcity of maternal by means of which the water could be made muddy. The occasional abrasion and carrying off of particles of peat or the slight coloring of small streams of water by means of dissolved humic or nimic acids need not at any time, as they are either deposited or decomposed before the Croton is used, or would not injure if still present. New-York City, above all other large cities on the surface of the earth, is enjoying the inestimable boon of an abundance of pure and wholesome water."

The Sanitary Committee report that during the past week forty-three cases of small-pox were removed to the Hospital, and that 5,923 vaccinations had been performed.

Dr. CHAS. F. RUSSEL, Registrar of Records, reports as follows: During the past week there were registered 646 deaths, being an increase of 1 upon the previous week and an excess of 147 over the corresponding period of 1871. Zymotic diseases produced: deaths constitutional, 9; local, 226; developmental, 39, and violent causes, 36. The fatal cases of small-pox rose from 38 to 54, the largest weekly mortality from this disease ever recorded in New-York. The deaths by measles increased from 18 to 16; those by scarlatina diminished from 29 to 24; those by diphtheria and croup together, from 23 to 19; those by whooping-cough, from 19 to 12; those by typhus fever, from 3 to 1; those by typhoid fever, from 6 to 2; those by diarrheal affections, from 40 to 34, and those by cerebro-spinal meningitis, from 15 to 9. Remittent fever caused 6 deaths, against none in the previous week; the mortality of phthisis pulmonalis increased from 70 to 76, and that of the local respiratory diseases, from 75 to 66. The following were the principal meteorological features of the week as recorded for this Department at the Cooper Union: Maximum temperature, 79°; minimum temperature, 54°; mean temperature, 66.58, being 2.75 higher than for the corresponding period during the past ten years; mean reading of barometer, 29.839 inches; mean degree of humidity, 63.42.

Faber's Pencil Factory Destroyed—Loss Upward of $250,000—Full List of Insurances.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the four-story brick building at the foot of East Forty-second-street, occupied by EBERHARD FABER, as a lead-pencil factory. The fire originated on the first floor, and in the south-west corner of the premises, used for sawing and storing sawed lumber. An alarm soon brought a section of the Fire Department to the scene, and soon a second and third alarm were sounded, and these brought a large force of the Department to the fire. The efforts of the firemen were unavailing to save the building, and before the flames could be checked the structure was completely destroyed with its contents. The flames also extended to several extensive piles of cedar logs in the open space surrounding the factory, and a large number were damaged and destroyed. The loss of Mr. FABER is estimated at $200,000 on stock, machinery, &c.; he is insured for $154,000, in the following companies:

Nassau, $2,500; Pacific, $2,500; International, $5,000; People's, of Worcester, Mass., $4,000; Etna, of Hartford, $5,000; Star, $4,000; Royal, $3,000; Rutgers, $3,000; Montauk, $2,000; Mechanics', $2,500; Hoffman, $2,500; Firemen's Fund, $2,500; Westchester County, $2,500; Adriatic, $3,500; Guardian, $2,500; Liverpool, London and Globe, $15,000; Atlantic Mercury, $2,000; North British and Mercantile, $15,000; Merchants', $4,000; Williamsburg City, $5,000; Atlantic, of Brooklyn, $2,500; Hartford, of Hartford, Conn., $2,500; Hamilton, $5,000; Springfield Fire and Marine, $3,000; Phenix, of Brooklyn, $9,000; Sterling, $3,000; German-American, $5,000; Home, of Columbus, Ohio, $5,000; Union, of Bangor, Me., $2,500; Eastern, of Bangor, Me., $2,500; Lawrence, of Boston, $2,500; National, $2,500; Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, $2,500.

The building, which was 100 feet square, was owned by JOHN AHRAHNS, and was valued at $60,000; insured for $41,000 in the following companies: $5,000 each in the Franklin, of Philadelphia, Metropolitan, Continental, Mechanics' and Traders', Exchange, and Clinton; $3,000 in the Phenix and $8,000 in the Washington. There was also an insurance of $2,500 in the Brewers' and Maltsters', and $2,500 in the Insurance Company of North America, on Japan houses, horses and wagons, &c.

The factory destroyed was the largest one of its kind in the United States, and there were nearly 300 workmen employed. The men are, of course, thrown out of employment for the present. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion among some sawdust which had become saturated with oil from the machinery.

Exercises at Grammar School No. 56.

The graduating exercises of the Senior Class of Grammar School No. 56, female department, took place yesterday morning. There was a very large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, friends of the pupils, and the exercises were gone through in a creditable manner. Semi-annual certificates were presented to the pupils, after which Hon. HOOPER C. VAN VORT delivered an address to the Graduating Class.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 29.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¾ AND 2¼ P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.,112¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	West. Un	b3. 76	100	Union Pacific	39¾
1100	do	76	500	do	39¼
100	do	s3. 75¾	200	do	39¾
800	do	75¾	1300	do	39¾
200	do	b3 75¾	200	do	b30. 39¼
400	do	75¾	700	do	c. 39¼
300	do	76	200	do	39¼
400	N. Y. C. & H	c. 97¼	1100	do	39¼
100	do	s. 97¼	500	do	b3. 39¾
100	Pacific Mail	b3 73¾	200	North-Western	73¾
300	do	73¾	100	do	b3. 73¾
300	do	73¾	100	do	73¾
100	do	73¾	100	do	73¾
400	do	73¾	100	do	s3. 73¾
200	do	b3. 74¼	1300	do	73¾
700	do	73¾	100	do	c. 73¾
200	do	c. 73¾	200	do	73¼
100	do	73¾	200	do	b3 73
500	do	74¼	100	do	72¾
300	do	73¾	200	do	72¾
1300	do	73¾	200	do	b3. 73
300	do	73¾	100	do	73¼
100	do	73¾	100	Bos., H. & Erie	7¾
100	do	s3. 73¾	100	do	7¾
100	do	73¾	100	do	b3. 7¾
200	Rock Island	b4 110¾	100	do	7¾
200	do	110¾	100	do	7¾
300	do	110¾	300	do	7¾
1600	Erie	65¾	100	do	8
600	do	65¾	100	do	7¾
500	do	65¾	100	do	7¾
100	do	66¼	100	do	7¾
100	do	s10. 66	100	C., C. & I. C.	89¾
1100	do	66	200	do	89¾
200	do	66	200	do	89¾
200	do	66	200	do	c. 89¾
100	do	66	200	do	89¾
100	do	66¼	100	do	89¾
1000	do	66¼	100	do	89¾
300	do	66¼	300	do	89¾
200	do	66¼	200	do	b4. 89¾
300	do	s. 66	300	do	89
400	do	66	400	do	88¾
400	do	s3. 67	100	do	88¾
1400	Ohio & Miss	47¼	400	Cons. Coal	45¾
400	do	47¼	100	do	45¾
100	do	47¼	200	do	b3. 45¾
900	do	47¼	200	do	45¾
500	do	c. 47¾	300	do	b3. 45
200	do	47¾	200	do	46
200	do	47¼			

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$5,000	N. Can. St. 6s, n.	90¼	20	N. Y. C. & Hnd.	97½
25,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n. Jan. & July	32¾	200	do. bet. call.	97
2,000	N. Y. S. R. L.	100½	200	do. c.	97½
4,000	Erie 2d	90

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 29, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	11	Moss, bales.	10
Beer, wax, pks.	7	Resin, bbls.	399
Cotton, bales.	1,862	Pork, pks.	105
Copper, bbls.	70	Cut-meats, pks.	353
Eggs, bbls.	2,899	Grease, pks.	23
Flour, bbls.	2,999	Lard, pks.	455
Wheat, bushels.	94,242	Lard, kegs.	19
Corn, bushels.	148,805	Butter, pks.	3,181
Oats, bushels.	51,075	Cheese, pks.	2,518
Rye, bushels.	17,330	Tallow, pks.	97
Malt, bushels.	20,612	Peanuts, bags.	112
Barley, bushels.	8,498	Rice, pks.	69
Peas, bushels.	14,900	Skins, bales.	11
Meal, bbls.	530	Starch, boxes.	1,450
Meal, bags.	410	Tobacco, hhds.	184
Hemp, bales.	5	Tobacco, pcs.	744
Hops, bales.	16	Whisky, bbls.	285
Hides, No.	950	Wool, bales.	161
Hides, bdls.	125	Lead, pigs.	1,917
Leather, sides.	1,000		

COAL—Has been in moderate demand and quoted steady. Including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12; House do., $16; Newcastle Gas, $8 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $4@$5 ₱ ton for cargoes. At the auction sale of Scranton Coal, today, 120,000 tons were quite promptly disposed of, including 10,000 tons Lump, $3 32½ ₱ ton; 12,000 tons Steam boat, $3 35@3 40; 20,000 tons Grate, $3 45@3 57½; 10,000 tons Egg, $3 40@3 52½; 45,000 tons Stove, $3 82½@3 90; 15,000 tons Chestnut, $3 47½@3 62½. ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs. The prices realized at the April sale were as follows: Lump, $3 45@$3 47½; Steam boat, $3 45@3 47½; Grate, $3 45@3 50; Egg, $3 45@3 47½; Stove, $3 57@4; Chestnut, $3 37½@$3 40.

COFFEE—Very dull throughout within the previous nominal range.

COTTON—Has been in more request for early delivery, and grades above Ordinary have been quoted up a fc. ₱ lb. with sales reported of 2,563 bales, including 630 bales to shippers, 584 bales to spinners, 725 bales to speculators, and 614 bales in transit. For forward delivery business has been again quite active, at an advance of ¼c.@¾c. ₱ lb., with sales officially reported of 38,400 bales, 14,600 bales last evening, and 25,800 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for June, 1,700 bales at 25 3-16c.@25¼c.; July, 700 bales at 25¾c.; August, 600 bales at 25¼c.@25 3-16c.; September, 800 bales at 23 7-16c.@23 15-16c.; October, 300 bales at 20¾c.@20 15-16c.; November, 700 bales at 19¾c.@19¾c. Exchanged—2¼c. paid to exchange 100 bales September for 100 bales August. And today, for May, 1,600 bales, at 25¾c.@25¾c.; June, 5,300 bales, at 25 7-16c.@25½c.; July, 7,600 bales, at 25¼c.@25¾c.; August, 2,200 bales, at 25¼c.@25 ..c.; September, 4,800 bales at 22¾c.@23 3-16c.; October, 1,400 bales at 20¾c.@21¼c.; November, 2,200 bales at 19 15-16c.@20c., December, 200 bales at 19¾c. The average quotations of yesterday forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: May, 25.75c.; June, 25.75c.; July, 25.46c.; August, 25.19c.; September, 22.87c.; October, 20.15-16c.; November, 19¾c.; December, 19.25. The receipts at this port today, were 1,862 bales, including 61 bales per rail, 203 bales from Baltimore, 615 bales from Savannah, 118 bales from Norfolk, and 1,015 bales from Charleston. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 1,823 bales, and thus far this week 6,822 bales, against the corresponding time two weeks 4,888 bales. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,810,059 bales, against 3,704,669 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Good Ordinary	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
Low Middling	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	25⅛
Middling	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Good Middling	27⅞	27¾	27¾	27¾

RICE—Has been to choice marks of fresh receipt showing firmness as to price, on a fairly active inquiry; most other kinds of stock comparatively tame. We quote from 12c.@17c. for inferior to very choice medium, with bulk of the dealings in fresh lots available at from 14¾c.@16¼c.

FISH—There has been a slow movement reported in most kinds of stock, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 65@6 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $11 50@13 50; No. 2 do. $9@11; No. 3 do., $5 50@6 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 25@3 50; Smoked Herring, 22c. for scale, and 16c.@17c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1@$1 10 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted 10c.@15c. a barrel cheaper, on a restricted business demand, and the transactions reported have been made since our last of 6,200 bbls., all told, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4@$4 90; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 10@5 60; very inferior to very good Extra Western at $5 10@5 60; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 10@$7 55; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 05@$8 25, and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been slow of sale and weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 575 bbls at $7 30@$9 60; for ordinary to very good, and $9 60@$14 75 for very good to choice Extra. Canada Flour continues very dull at $8 50@$10 75 for Extra. Rye Flour has been inactive and depressed, ranging at $5 60@$6 50 ₱ bbl., sales, 250 bbls. Corn-meal continues quiet at from $3 65@$3 95 for White and Yellow Western, $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine; sales, 475 bbls.

GRAIN—There has been a very limited inquiry noted for Wheat, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price, on rather more liberal offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 97,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 13 for White Western, $1 02½@$1 07½ for Red and Amber Western, in small lots; $1 02 for White Canada, in bond; $1.77 for very choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, called No. 1, afloat; $1 73 for choice No. 2 N. W. Spring, afloat; $1 70@$1 71 for ordinary to fair No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 65 for Mixed Spring, afloat....Corn has been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower on very free offerings of Mixed Western, leading to unusually extensive purchases, largely for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 324,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 68c.@72½c. for inferior to prime new Mixed Western, closing at 69¼c.@70c. for steamer, and 71c.@71½c. for sailing vessel grades, prompt delivery; 70c.@70¾c. for new Mixed Western, in store now; 72c.@73c. closing with bid, 72¾c. bid, Mixed Western, prompt delivery; 72c.@73c. for Yellow Western, and 69c. for (85,000 to 70,000 bushels) new Mixed Western, deliverable within the first thirteen days of June....Rye has been quiet at former quotations....Barley has been in moderate demand at about previous figures; sales, 5,400 bushels Canada West at $1 05@$1 06 in bond, and 6,300 bushels State, borrowed, at 86c....Barley-malt held firmly but inactive....Oats have been in better supply and quoted much cheaper, leading to a livelier business. Sales have been reported since our last of 117,000 bushels at 55¼c.@56¾c., chiefly at 55½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 55c. for do., in store; 58¾c.@60c. for White Western, in store and afloat, and 56c. for Mixed State, afloat.

HAY—Bale Hay has been offered with more freedom at easier and yielding prices, with a restricted inquiry noted. We quote at from $1 05@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 20 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, $1 20@$1 35. Straw selling slowly within the range of from 60c.@$1 35 for the range of qualities, short and Long Rye.

HOPS—The dealings have been moderate, mainly in crop of 1870, at full quotations. We quote crop of 1871 at 25c.@45c.@60c.@75c., the latter for extra choice; crop of 1870 at 12c.@20c., with fancy lots quoted up to 40c.@50c.; older growths at 8c.@22c.; foreign at 60c.@75c.

HIDES—The offerings have been gaining on the demand, which has been light, giving buyers the advantage as to price.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Have been in good request. Eastern Laths have advanced to $2 50 per thousand; other values steady.

LEATHER—Oak has been firm and in fair demand. Other kinds rather quiet. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Middle, 23c.@24c.; Light, 27¼c.@28c.; California, Heavy, 27c.@27½c.; Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Light, 27c.@27½c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Light, 27c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@25c.; Poor do., 19c.@20c.; Rough, 29c.@33c.; Union, Cropped, Heavy, 35c.@29c.; Union, Middle, 28c.@42c.; Union, Light, 27c.@42c.; Union, Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 22c.@37c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c., ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Very quiet, and nominally unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—There has been an unusually active movement in Resin, chiefly in Strained, for prompt and forward delivery, here and at Wilmington, at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 13,300 bbls., including 2,100 bbls. for early delivery here at $3 60; 5,000 bbls. do., deliverable here and at Wilmington, and 1,300 bbls. deliverable in July and August, at Wilmington, on private terms; 600 bbls. for No. 2, next week's delivery here, at $3 62½, and 200 bbls. Pale at $5 25@7 ₱ 280 lbs....Of Washington Tar, 70 bbls. were sold at $3 50 ₱ bbl. Spirits Turpentine has been scarce and wanted at higher prices; 90 bbls. sold, in lots, at 65c.@66c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for Crude Sperm, and the market closes firm, with sales, 1,400 bbls., at New-Bedford, at $1 50 for shipment. Crude Whale has been dull at at about former figures; sales 100 bbls. prime Northern, at New-Bedford, for manufacturing purposes. Manufactured Whale and Sperm have been inactive within our previous range. Linseed has been in rather light request on the basis of previous quotations. Lard-oil has been in fair demand, but quoted about steady. Menhaden has been in demand, but at prices which holders have been unwilling to accept, thus checking operations. Cotton-seed Oil generally dull, Crude heavy and irregular. We quote: Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale at 81c.@83c.; Crude Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Unbleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 78; Bleached at $1 90@$2 03; Lard-oil, Fall and Winter, at 70c.@80c.; Red Oil, 47c.@48c.; do., Saponified, 53c.@54c.; Linseed-oil, 90c.@92c., in job lots; Olive-oil at $1 23¼@$1 25, in casks; Menhaden at 50c.@62½c.; Extra Refined Seal at 72½@; Crude Cotton-seed Oil at 53½c.@55c.; Yellow, 60c.@61c.; White, 67½c.@72½c. ₱ gallon; Palm-oil, 8½c.@8¾c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in moderate demand at rather steadier prices; sales, 1,300 bbls., in bulk, at 13c. per gallon. Shipping quoted at 17½c....Naphtha quiet and nominal....Refined moderately sought after, with sales reported of 3,000 bbls. at 23¾c.@23¾c., and 100 bbls. chiefly at 24c., and 150 bbls. into tin private terms....At Philadelphia, June and July deliveries were quoted at 23c.; market dull....Case Oil unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been very dull and quoted weaker in price for early delivery. Prime Mess Pork has been in fair request, mostly to shippers, but at easier rates. Other kinds may be noted. Sales have been reported of 1,300 bbls. at $13 45@$13 60 for new Western Mess; $13 for old Mess; $12 75@$12 87½ for Prime Mess, (of which 1,000 bbls. were sold on private terms during the week; the following are Extra Prime Pork in pickle at $10 87½ per bbl. For forward delivery there has been a very moderate movement reported at weaker prices, with sales since our last of 1,750 bbls. Western Mess, June deliveries, at $13 35@$13 50 ₱ bbl.... Dry-salted Hogs have been rather slow of sale at 5¾c.@6¼c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been in fair request, at from 9¼c.@10½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams; 11c.@12c. for bagged do., and 5¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, and 8c.@8¼c. for Bellies, ₱ lb. The reported sales since our last equal 300 pkgs., within the range of from 12c.@20c., also 1,000 green Hams, 13 lbs. average, at 9¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon has been firm and in moderate request, with sales reported of 475 boxes at 8¾c. for Short Clear, 7¾c. for Long Clear, and 7¾c. for Short Rib....Lard has been held with a fair show of confidence, but has been without activity. Sales have been reported of 675 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, at 8¼c.@9 7-16c. for No 1 to prime Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¼@9⅜c. for Western Steam; 9¾c.@9 7-16c. for Kettle; 8¾c. for City Steam and Kettle; 8½c.@8¾c. for No. 1. For forward delivery, sales are reported of 1,750 tcs. prime Western Steam, including 750 tcs., seller June, at 9 5-16c., and 1,000 tcs., seller July, at 9¼c....Beef continues in limited demand at from $7@$9 50 for Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess; 185 bbls. Extra Pierce Beef has been quite sparingly sought after at from $14@$17 50 for Prime Mess; $17@20 50 for India Mess, ₱ pierce. Beef Hams have been dull but steady at $22@27, and the extreme sales, 80 bbls....Butter has been in better supply and less buoyant as to price, on a restricted business, particularly in other than the better grades of stock....Cheese has been actively sought after and quoted a shade firmer, on a very moderate offering, especially of the finer grades....We quote Butter within the range of from 26c.@30c. for ordinary to very choice new State, and 16c.@28c. for new Western; Grease Butter, 8c.@9¼c. ₱ lb., and Cheese within the range of 8¾c.@15¼c. for poor to very choice new Factory, and 7c.@14c. for common to very choice new Dairy, ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been very moderately sought after, with Carolina quoted at 7c.@8c. for fair ordinary to choice; Rangoon at 6c.@6¾c.; and Patna at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

SALT—Has been steady and in fair demand, including Turk's Island, 60c.@65c.; Liverpool Ground, $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine at $2 25@$2 35 ₱ sack, from store; Syracuse at $1 25; Burlaps at $1 25; Factory Filled at $2 15@$2 25; Bulk at 55c.@60c. Coarse at $5.

SKINS—Have been slow of sale at about former rates.

SOAP—Foreign has been inactive and heavy; domestic in moderate jobbing demand. We quote: Castile at 11c.@11¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 5½c.; and No. 1, 6¼c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet on the basis of yesterday's quotations, with sales reported of 400 hhds. and 1,500 bbls. Centrifugal at 10¼c.@10¾c., and 1,174 serrons old San Domingo at 7¼c. ₱ lb. Refined tame, but steady.

TALLOW—Has been quoted firm, but has been in quite moderate request. Sales have been reported of 116,000 lbs. Tallow at 9¼c.@9¾c. for ordinary to strictly prime, chiefly at 9¼c.@9¾c. for very good to strictly prime.

WHISKY—Sales 185 bbls. at 91c.@91¼c., chiefly at 91c. ₱ gallon; market quiet.

FREIGHTS—The feature of the day's business in the way of berth freights was the activity in Grain, rates on which showed more firmness, on a restricted offering of room. The offerings of other kinds of Produce were comparatively moderate, on the basis of about previous quotations. The chartering movement was fairly active, vessels for the Naval Stores, Lumber, Deal and Petroleum trades having been in most request at well-supported rates. Grain vessels were moderately sought after, but the bids were not satisfactory, as a rule, and engagements were progressing slowly. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last have been, by sail, 23,000 bushels Corn at 5d., (the rate by sail yesterday should have been quoted 5¼d. ₱ bushel,) and 7,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, 7,500 bushels Corn at 5¾d.; 54,000 bushels Grain, for next week's vessels, at 5d. for Corn, or 6¼d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel; 800 boxes Bacon at 20s. ₱ ton; 250 pks. Beef, and 600 pks. Tobacco, on private terms. And reported from St. John's a British ship, 818 tons, with Deals, on private terms, with 72s. 6d. subsequently given as the current quotation. And from Callao, a British bark, 591 tons, with Guano, from the Bay, at 55s....For London, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 64,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 6¼d. and 7d. ₱ bushel; 100 tcs. Beef at 45s. ₱ ton; 100 boxes Bacon at 25s.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d.; 30 hhds. Syrup at 30s.; 100 bales Hair at 30s., and 5 tons Bees-wax at 85s. ₱ ton. Also a British steam-ship, 1,561 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. Also a Dutch ship, 747 tons, with general cargo, reported from Tawain-foo or Takao, at 25s....For Glasgow, by sail, equal to 55,000 bushels Corn, in bags, at 5½d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, room for a boat-load of Grain, rates on private terms; also a British ship, 1,247 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo, and from New-Orleans to a ship with Corn, in bulk, at 9d. ₱ bushel....For the United Kingdom, a British bark, 570 tons, with Molasses, reported from Philadelphia, on private terms. And reported from Callao, a British ship, 1,888 tons, two American ships, 1,258 and 763 tons, and an American bark, 840 tons, with Guano, from the Peruvian Deposit, at 55s. and, if to the Continent, at 57s. 6d....For Bristol, a Norwegian brig, 231 tons, with about 1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and an Italian brig, 230 tons, with about 1,000 bbls. do., on private terms....For Bristol Channel, a Norwegian bark, 437 tons, with Deals, reported from Miramichi, at 73s. 9d.; an American bark, 1,079 tons, with do., from St. Johns, at 67s. 6d....For Gloucester, Eng., a British brig, 300 tons, with Deals, reported from Richibucto, at 82s. 6d....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian brig, 275 tons, (now here,) reported at 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, from Wilmington, privileges extending to the United Kingdom, and the Continent, at 8s., and, if direct, at 7s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; a Sunetan brig, 596 tons, with equal to about 4,100 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s., and, if direct, at 5s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Belle Isle and orders, a Norwegian bark, 268 tons, with general cargo from Baltimore, at 100 cubic feet. For Liverpool, a bark, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1c. ₱ lb....For the Continent, a British bark, 654 tons, with 4,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 10,000 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Rye, 400 tcs. Lard, 50 bbls. Beef, 100 cases Spermaceti, 100 kegs Nails, 110 pks. Honey, and 240 pks. Tobacco on private terms....For Stettin, a Norwegian bark, 463 tons, with about 3 000 bbls. Petroleum, hence at 4s. 7½d. ₱ bbl....For Cronstadt, an American brig, 270 tons, with nearly a full cargo of Locomotives, reported from Philadelphia at 8s. 6d. ₱ ton, and 7½c. ₱ lb. for Machinery, and 7½c. ₱ lb. for Railroad Iron. For Cronstadt, a Swedish brig, 267 tons, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d., and, if direct, at 5s. 4½d. ₱ bbl....Three or four other charters were pending, but no definite engagements at a late hour. ....For Rio Janeiro, a German brig, 249 tons, (now at Boston,) with Lumber from Darien, Ga., at $19....For Havana, a French bark, 413 tons, with Guano, reported from the Peruvian Deposit, at $18....For Pernambuco, a German brig, 259 tons, (now at Boston,) with Lumber from Bangor, Me., at $18....For the River Platte, an American bark, 458 tons, (now at Boston,) with about 300,000 feet Lumber from Savannah, at $22 and primage....For Cardenas or Matanzas, a British brig, 184 tons, with Lumber from St. Johns, at $10....For Cuba, and orders, an American brig, 291 tons, with Lumber, reported from Richibucto, at $12 50.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 29, 1872.

There were no sales in horned Cattle on this forenoon. Milch Cows continue dull from 30@$75 ₱ head. Veals have rather fallen off in demand and in rates of sale; prices from 5½c.@8c. ₱ lb. Sheep very slow from 6¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Hogs in fair demand by slaughterers. Live Hogs nominal from 4¾c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed from 6¼c.@6¾c. ₱ lb., extreme range.

SALES.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market: Yesterday afternoon, E. VON WERT sold 32 Sheep, weight 9,693 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb. P. LERCH sold 154 Sheep, average 89 lbs. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ lb. Mixed Western, same afternoon. Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market: HUME & ELLIOTT sold 197 Sheep, weight 18,070 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 413 Sheep, weight 36,040 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 244 Sheep, weight 19,570 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb. Sold 50 Sheep, weight 4,650 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 12 Veals, weight 1,345 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 25 Veals, weight 3,290 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 15 Veals, weight 2,220 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 41 Veals, weight 5,670 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 9 Veals, weight 1,600 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 4 Veals, weight 710 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb. Above firm sold during past week, 4,163 Sheep for $28,873 76, also 734 Texan Sheep, for 5,304 lbs. Lambs for $3,409 87, average $5 03 per head; 1,408 Veals for $14,635 12, average ₱ head $10 40; again, 40 butter-milk Calves at $7 50 ₱ head. J. KIRBY sold 90 Sheep, weight 9,705 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 168 Sheep, weight 13,125 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 8 Sheep, weight 660 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 5 Sheep, weight 450 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 9 Sheep, weight 870 lbs., at 8¼c ₱ lb. T. FLOOD sold 15 Cows from $30 @$75 ₱ head.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending May 27, 1872: 393 head of horned Cattle, 2,438 Sheep, 2 Cows, 239 Veals, 10,117 Hogs, 77 Horses, all save the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City, consigned to West Fortieth-street Hog Yards, with the Horses direct to dealers and City railroads.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending May 29, 1872: 29,693 Hogs, 4,703 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and today at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards: 2,196 Sheep, 293 Veals, 28 Cows.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, May 29.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT dull and unsettled; prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring, $1 07¾ on spot; $1 08¾ seller June; $1 09 seller July; Rejected Spring sold at $1 12. CORN in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 44c.@44¼c. on spot; 44¾c.@44¾c. seller June; 46c. seller July; Rejected, 43c.; Yellow, 49c. OATS firm; No. 2, 40¾c.@40¾c. on spot; 41c. seller June. WHISKY dull and unsettled; concessions would have to be made to sell, nominally. 85¾c.@86c.; no sales. PORK dull and lower at $12 25@12 30 cash; $12 55 seller July. LARD in fair demand and lower at $8 55 cash; $8 62½ seller July. Bulk MEATS unchanged. BACON unchanged. CATTLE in fair demand and firm; sales at $6@$6 62½ for Choice to Extra. HOGS—Heavy receipt depress the market: sales at $3 90@$4 20 for Fair to Extra, closing weak. FREIGHTS active and higher; by Lake, on Corn, to Buffalo, 8c.; to Kingston, 9c. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 309,000 bushels Corn, 134,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 Cattle, 12,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 320,000 bushels Corn, 143,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 Cattle, 12,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 29.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,800 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $10 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $10 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales, in car lots, of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 75@$1 76. CORN dull; sales, in car lots, of Illinois at 64c. BARLEY quiet. RYE steady; sales, 4,000 bushels Canada at 90c., in bond. CORN-MEAL $1 60 for bolted. $1 50 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED steady; Shorts, $24; Ship-stuffs, $25; Middlings, $25@26, ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 90c. to 91c. FREIGHTS—Wheat, Corn and Rye, 7c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson; $4 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 60c.—to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. RECEIPTS by lake—9,000 bushels Wheat, 17,500 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Rye, 1,215,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by canal—58,000 bushels Corn, 8,300 bushels Rye, 1,196,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—FLOUR easier, not quotably lower; small business. WHEAT dull and lower; sample lots of No. 1 Spring at $1 50; No. 2 Winter Red, $2 07@2 08. CORN dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 40¾c.@41c. OATS dull and lower; No. 2, 44c.@44¾c. RYE and BARLEY—Nothing doing. WHISKY, 88c. PROVISIONS dull and lower. PORK offered at $12 25. Dry-salted MEATS firm; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 7c., to arrive. BACON unchanged; only an order trade. LARD unchanged. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, May 29.—TOBACCO active at full prices; sales, 330 hhds. BAGGING—Demand light; holders firm. FLOUR dull; Extra Family, $7 25. CORN in fair demand and firmer; sales of mixed, 46c. WHEAT quiet; nothing doing. OATS unchanged. RYE unchanged. PORK inactive; held $12 50. BACON steady; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c., packed. BULK MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 4¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c., loose. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 11¾c.@12c.; plain, 10¾c.@11c. LARD, 9c.@10c.; order lots 1c. lower. WHISKY—Sales at 88c.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 29.—WHEAT dull; declined 1c. during the week; the following are the ruling rates: No. 2 Amber State, $1 90@$1 95; No. 1 do., $1 92½; No. 2 Diehl, fancy Michigan and choice Canada, $2 10@$2 25. RYE dull at 81. CORN dull at 71c. for Western Mixed. BARLEY dull. BARLEY-MALT buoyant; market strong; country made from two-rowed, $1 05@$1 10; from six-rowed, $1 20@$1 26; Canada, $1 15@$1 20. OATS dull and in buyers' favor; quoted 56c.@60c. for common to choice White State and Western.

CLEVELAND, May 29.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm. WHEAT very dull; No. 1 Winter Red offered at $1 09; No. 2 Winter Red held $1 02. CORN dull and nominally 55c. OATS dull; No. 1, 45c. PETROLEUM—Refined steady and firm at 20c.@20¼c. for car lots; 21c.@21½c. for trade lots.

SAVANNAH, May 29.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 24c.; net receipts, 449 bales; sales, 175 bales; stock, 9,161 bales.

MOBILE, May 29.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 23¾c.; net receipts, 28 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 9,156 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 29.—COTTON strong; Middlings, 23¾c.; net receipts, 317 bales; gross, 486 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 56,880 bales.

GALVESTON, May 29.—COTTON quiet; Good Ordinary, 20¾c.; exports, coastwise, 150 bales; stock, 5,654 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 29—11⅛ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅝ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 90¾; 1865s, old, 91¾; 1867s, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

2 P. M.—Consols, 93¾ for both money and the account. American Securities quiet and steady.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅝ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 90¾; 1865s, old, 91¾; 1867s, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 29.—COTTON—The market opened heavy, declining ¼@⅜d., but subsequently recovered nearly, closing quiet at the decline. Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 29s. 3d. per quarter.

LONDON, May 29.—BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. PROVISIONS—Cheese, 65s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LIVERPOOL, May 29.—COTTON—The market closed strong; Middling Upland, 11¾d.@11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@11¾d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for export and speculation.

Evening.—BACON—32s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, May 29.—TALLOW, 42s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Russian.

Evening.—LINSEED-OIL, £23 5s. ₱ ton.

FRANKFORT, May 29.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, May 29.—Rentes 55f. 20c.

ANTWERP, May 29.—PETROLEUM, 43¾f. for fine Pale American.

DRY GOODS.

FROM AUCTION.

RICH LACE GOODS. WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Guipure Sacques, Blk. Thd. Flounces,
Guipure Points, Blk. Thd. Scarfs,
Guipure 4-4 Points, Blk. Thd. Capes.

Bought at recent FORCED SALES, and which are SELLING FREELY. COME AND SEE.

MILLER & GRANT,

No. 87 BROADWAY, between 18th and 19th sts

CANTON MATTINGS—GREAT JOB IN MATTINGS.—Fine White 20c.; Red and Fancy; Ingrain Carpets, Burlaps, Bagging, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. No. 103 Chambers-st.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY, Corner Houston and Greene-sts., (entrance on Greene.) NEW-YORK CITY, May 22, 1872.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until June 26, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of condemned cannon, shot, shell, wrought-iron gun-carriages, and scrap, cast and wrought-iron from gun-carriages, all of which are located at Governor's Island, Forts Lafayette and Gibson, New-York Harbor, and Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Penn.

This sale contemplates the disposition of the following:

AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK HARBOR.

33 cast-iron cannon and howitzers, weighing from 100 to 900 pounds each.

42 cast-iron cannon and howitzers, weighing from 900 to 4,000 pounds each.

171 cast-iron cannon and mortars, weighing from 4,000 to 7,000 pounds each.

54 cast-iron cannon, weighing from 7,000 to 10,000 pounds each.

27 cast-iron cannon, weighing from 10,000 to 15,000 pounds each.

5 cast-iron cannon, with wrought-iron bands, weighing about 1,700 pounds each.

27 cast-iron cannon, with wrought-iron bands, weighing about 11,200 pounds each.

10 steel cannon, weighing from 700 to 1,200 pounds each.

633,324 pounds (estimated) cast-iron projectiles.

100 0 pounds (more or less) bronze cannon.

AT FORT LAFAYETTE, NEW-YORK HARBOR.

12 cast-iron cannon, weighing about 7,200 pounds each.

10 cast-iron cannon with wrought-iron bands, weighing about 9,800 pounds each.

20 wrought-iron gun-carriages and chassels, weighing about 5,000 pounds each.

13,000 pounds (estimated) cast-iron projectiles.

AT FORT GIBSON, NEW-YORK HARBOR.

10 cast-iron cannon, weighing about 7,200 pounds each.

2 cast-iron howitzers, weighing about 5,700 pounds each.

10,000 pounds (estimated) scrap, cast and wrought-iron from gun-carriages.

AT ALLEGHANY ARSENAL, PITTSBURG, PENN.

About 25,000 pounds bronze cannon.

Further information can be had on application at this office, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

Terms cash. Ten per cent. at time of award, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of the stores, which will be delivered by the Government on the wharves at the respective posts. Cannon, if sold as scrap, will be delivered optional with the Department, with or without trunnions.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids which are not deemed sufficient or satisfactory.

Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Proposals will be addressed to "United States Ordnance Agency, New-York," indorsed Proposals for Purchasing Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel United States Army,
Major of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

The undersigned invite sealed proposals on or before SATURDAY, the 15th day of June, proximo, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the publishers of daily papers published in the City of New-York for designation of their respective papers as the "official journal of said City," under the provisions of section No. 1 of chapter 574 of the laws of 1871. Each application should state the amount for which the whole service required by such section will be performed in the paper named for the year commencing with the first Monday in June, 1872. The payment for the service will be made monthly.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals if either of the undersigned deem it for the interest of the public to do so.

Proposals should be addressed to the Mayor and Controller's office of the latter, in the City of New-York, and indorsed "Proposals for Official Journal."

The party whose offer is accepted will be required to give security to the satisfaction of the undersigned for the faithful performance of the service.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR LIGHT-VESSELS, &c.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., May 20, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 17th day of June, 1872, for furnishing and delivering such rations as may be called for by the light-vessels, supply-vessels and tenders which are or shall be in this district, for one year, from the 1st day of July, 1872, to the 30

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—HOME and THE CRITIC—Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Lester Wallack.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ENOCH ARDEN—Mr. Edwin Adams.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiraly Troupe.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ARTICLE 47—Miss Clara Morris and Mr. W. H. Crisp.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE—The Vokes Troupe.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

SHARPLEY'S MINSTREL HALL.—NEGRO COMICALITIES, MINSTRELSY, DANCES, &C.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

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FRANK P. BLAIR, who four years ago favored armed resistance by the South to the laws of Congress, has published a letter declaring that the election of GREELEY alone "will be able to restore fraternal feeling." Mr. GREELEY—like Mr. BLAIR—is hand and glove with the only class that can impede the restoration of fraternal feeling, the class represented by the Kuklux. The election of Mr. GREELEY would be the signal for the revival of all the disturbing elements in the South; of the claims for compensation for the slaves, which he advocated in 1864; of the effort to make men like JEFFERSON DAVIS eligible for the United States Senate, which he now favors; of the release of the Kuklux from Federal control, which he steadily demands. What the South needs is a feeling that the results of the war are irrevocable, and that, this fact once settled, *all* our people, white and black, can go about their lawful business with perfect freedom and security. The re-election of Gen. GRANT would establish this feeling, already well implanted. The election of Mr. GREELEY would destroy it, and remand the South to four years of such vain and costly struggle as marked the Administration of ANDREW JOHNSON; for let it be remembered, even if the country, in a moment of "Midsummer madness," should incur the risk of reversing some of the decisions of the war, it would never finally consent to change them, and would recover, at all hazards, what might be temporarily endangered.

The Senate made a desperate effort to get through with the Tariff bill yesterday, and, so far as the bill proper is concerned, succeeded. Nearly all the amendments proposed by the Finance Committee were adopted. They are not very numerous, nor are any of them of so radical a character as to endanger the success of the bill in a conference committee. The Senate adjourned, pending a motion to tack on to the bill a provision for a commission to inquire into the labor question. Mr. SHERMAN, in the course of the debate, stated that the bill reduced taxation some fifty-four millions of dollars. Among the more important changes made in the House bill were those advancing the internal revenue tax on spirits from 65 cents to 70 cents, and on tobacco from 20 cents to 24 cents; striking out the reduction of the Customs duty on books; striking out the reduction on copper; reducing the duty on lead to 1½ cents per pound instead of 2 cents; reducing the duty on sized paper from 35 cents to 22½ cents; abolishing the moieties paid to informers; providing for the reduction of the internal revenue collection districts to sixty by Jan. 1, 1873; and providing that the bill go into effect July 1 instead of Jan. 1.

One of the risks of the eight-hour movement was illustrated with admirable temper and clearness by Mr. WILLIAM STEINWAY, in replying to the demands of his workmen yesterday. We cannot question the correctness of Mr. STEINWAY'S data, and, reasoning from them, the conclusion is irresistible that an eight-hour law, in this trade, would drive a considerable proportion of it out of the City. It is for the men to judge whether they are prepared to run such a risk in order to secure the triumph of the principle they have embraced. Pianos being of the nature of luxuries, are obviously among the things which would be immediately affected by a twenty per cent. addition to the cost of the labor employed in their construction. Mr. STEINWAY declares that the concession demanded would kill his export trade, reduce his business fifty per cent., and, finally, drive him to seek refuge from the eight-hour movement in Astoria. For the operative piano-makers of New-York, the obvious alternative is either to secure the diffusion of the movement all over the country, and thus place all manufacturers on the same footing, or to make up their minds to follow the trade, which will be sacrificed here, into quarters where no eight-hour limit has been fixed. Under the special circumstances of this trade, probably the wisest course would be to adopt the nine-hours' compromise proposed by Mr. STEINWAY.

Col. STEBBINS has temporarily resigned his position of President of the Department of Parks, to enable him to proceed to England on urgent private business. Mr. FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED will occupy the position till the return of Col. STEBBINS. The public will be sincerely glad to hear that Col. STEBBINS has succeeded in making such an arrangement. It is with a feeling of intense relief that the tax-payers have seen, under Col. STEBBINS, the revival of the economical and efficient management of the original Park Commission. Under the temporary administration of Mr. OLMSTED, the Central Park, which he did so much to form, is perfectly safe, and the general business of the Department is certain to receive close attention and conscientious management. With a Board which also includes Messrs. GREEN, DILLON and CHURCH, reform will be sure to continue its even course in the Department of Parks.

The *Tribune* has discovered that the bill to renew the portion of the Kuklux act, giving the President authority to suspend the habeas corpus in certain cases, was meant to put in the President's hands "a sword to gain a re-election," "an iniquitous attempt to gag and fetter a people just beginning to recover its freedom of speech and action," "a bill for keeping the South under military rule for political purposes." This has the genuine Democratic ring to it. It is precisely the language used by the rebel Democratic Press, when the original bill was brought in. But Mr. GREELEY'S paper should be the last to employ it. Less than a year ago Mr. GREELEY said of this measure: "I hold our Government bound by its duty of protecting our citizens in their fundamental rights, to pass and enforce laws for the extirpation of the execrable Kuklux conspiracy; and if it has not the power to do it, then I say our Government is no Government, but a sham. *I therefore on every proper occasion advocated and justified the Kuklux act. I hold it especially desirable for the South; and if it does not prove strong enough to effect its purpose, I hope it will be made stronger and stronger.*" Then Mr. GREELEY was not soliciting Kuklux votes. Now he is.

The free-traders who refuse to accept the bargain and sale consummated at Cincinnati have called a meeting to-night at Steinway Hall. We trust that they will be allowed to express their views, and come to their conclusions undisturbed. They are unquestionably sincere and able men, however extreme their opinions may be, and they are entitled, in a meeting whose purposes are plainly avowed, to have their own way. Those who do not agree with the free-traders, and cannot hear their declarations with patience and courtesy, ought to take the advice freely tendered by their old opponent on many similar occasions, and stay away.

Judge BOSWORTH and Mayor HALL have affixed their names to an opinion declaring that the Brown street-cleaning contract "was void in its inception, and should be terminated on the 4th of June, 1872, by a declaration of this Board that it was unauthorized and void." This is a very curious commentary on the statement reported to have been made by Mayor HALL, at a meeting of the Street-cleaning Commission in January last, that the City could not cancel the contract even were the contractor's men not to lift a broom to sweep the streets. It may fairly be assumed that the unassisted legal ingenuity of Mayor HALL could not have enabled him to arrive at the conclusion which he has indorsed, and it is equally safe to assert that but for the entrance of the reform wedge into the City Government, the conclusion stated would never have been reached at all.

It is distinctly charged by leading Democrats who were present at the Rochester Convention, that the indorsement of the Cincinnati platform was made in pursuance of a bargain between Mr. GREELEY and the Tammany leaders, made as early as last Fall. The consideration on the part of Mr. GREELEY and his friends included the defeat of measures to bring the Tammany thieves to justice. This, as our readers are aware, was duly done. A portion of the consideration, not yet performed, is that the next Legislature shall be favorable to the coalition, and shall elect Gov. HOFFMAN to the United States Senate. This is in pay for Mr. HOFFMAN'S general co-operation with the Ring, and especially for the vetoes of the Reform measures of last Winter. This charge was published in the *World*, Saturday, May 25, and the standing of its author vouched for by that journal on its editorial page. *The charge has not yet been denied by Mr. Greeley or any one authorized to speak for him, and it cannot truthfully be denied at all.*

The directors of the insolvent Market Savings Bank appear to share pretty generally the impression that the sole remedy open to the depositors for a recovery of their squandered funds is against the "salaried officers" of the bank. It is about time that the idea was dispelled, that the President and directors of a trust for the deposit of the earnings of the poor can speak out of responsibility for the misuse or mismanagement of a subordinate officer, by pleading ignorance, more or less complete, of the business they undertake to direct. We trust that the depositors of the Market Bank will be able to do something toward this desirable end.

The Treaty Again.

We thought only yesterday, as everybody else thought, that the Treaty of Washington had been saved. But, if we may trust our Washington dispatches of last night, there remains little to be done with the treaty now but to write its epitaph—"killed by the diplomatists." Our readers will remember that when the muddle about the indirect claims first came to light, we expressed the opinion that the best thing that could be done with the treaty was to let it drop. The disagreement was one of a peculiarly irreconcilable character—imputations of bad faith were made on both sides. There is not much good to be done, either in personal or national quarrels, when that is the state of affairs. But well-meant efforts were made to smooth away the troubles, and we have encouraged those efforts, though with little hope of ultimate success. At last a way out of the mess seemed to have been discovered. England submitted a supplementary article which she agreed to accept. The Senate concurred in that article, but *with modifications*. What these modifications are we do not know, and therefore we cannot say what justification England has for rejecting them. It appears, however, that they are almost certain to prove fatal. England, as we understand, declines to accede to them. The United States Government has informed the British Government that "there can be no further modifications or explanations upon the subject." The reply of the English Government to this has not been received, but we fear there can be little doubt as to its tenor, and hence we may too surely presume that the negotiation is a failure.

The people on both sides of the Atlantic have been anxious to put an end to this tedious dispute, but they have been badly served by their agents, and there is nothing for it but to begin the negotiations over again at some future time. We cannot say that matters are no worse than they were before, for some irritation has been stirred up, and charges and counter charges have been made which are not calculated to promote "peace and good will" between the two nations. If one sensible man of each nation—say JOHN BRIGHT and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS—could be set down at a table, they would probably be able to produce in an hour or two an arrangement which would be satisfactory to all parties. But that is too simple and too "unusual" a method of doing business to be satisfactory to great Governments. Repeated attempts to come to an understanding have at least given us some notion of what is and what is not acceptable. It comes to this—the English are willing to pay all direct damages which were occasioned by breaches of neutrality on the part of their Government during the war. They will not pay indirect damages. In Mr. SEWARD'S day, this position would have been satisfactory—but it is the old story of the Sibylline leaves. We should not like to take the responsibility of recommending an immediate renewal of negotiations for a totally new treaty. The first preliminary to successful arbitration must be to get the contesting parties to agree as to what they will submit to arbitration. Have we arrived at that point yet? It is useless for the two Governments to go on tinkering at the question if they are not fully in accord with the sentiment of the people. We confess that we have never been able to estimate what proportion of the people on this side wish the indirect claims to form a part of any treaty. The thoughtful men of the country are adverse to the claims—but it seems tolerably easy to excite a popular clamor in their favor. Until this point has been decided, fresh negotiations would be useless. There are some very stubborn difficulties in the way of a settlement—a fact of which the amateur diplomatists who came over from England, and our own State Department, seem to have been unconscious. Perhaps time may help us to a solution, but we have not much faith in the "healing power" of time in such misunderstandings as this. Wounds do not heal by being kept open and having poison dropped into them. The people have acted well throughout—it is their representatives who have blundered, and which blundered the worst we are puzzled to decide. One thing only is certain—we owe none of them any thanks.

"Old-Time Republicans."

The main argument on which the Democratic supporters of Mr. GREELEY rely to secure his indorsement at Baltimore, is that he would carry with him a great Republican strength. The reasoning on which this argument is based is fairly indicated by the following extract from an article in the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

"The Liberal movement will have on its side the old-time Republicans who desire to see the great achievements of their party taken out of the arena of political contention, and to have its record pass into history unaccompanied by the apprehension that our Federal system of government was impaired in its vigor by the strain to which it has been so long exposed; by all who desire honesty in public affairs, and who wish to see the old American simplicity of manners and forms prevail in the White House and in Washington."

This passage rests on an assumption and an inference. The assumption is that there are a considerable number of "old-time Republicans" who do not think they can trust the regular action of the Republican Party to secure the ends mentioned, and the inference is that these men will deem their objects most likely to be secured by Mr. GREELEY'S election. If this is the best ground which the cleverest supporter of Mr. GREELEY can find to stand on, the cause is hard pushed.

In the first place, there is no evidence that any influential Republicans, old time or new time, have any serious distrust of the Republican Party, with reference to the subjects referred to. The achievements of the Republican Party are not in danger from the continuance of the Republican Party in power. Some ingenious malcontents have long been trying to convince the people that the way to put a victory beyond question is to call the enemy's chosen leader to command, but they have not met with much success. "Old-time Republicans" have little difficulty in seeing that under a regular Republican Administration the work of Republicanism, crowned by the act of amnesty, cannot be contested; and that, under such an Administration, the country will be more free than it could otherwise be to attend to the questions of the present. As to these latter, the discussion of them can only bring out more clearly the fact that the Republican Party has performed what the bolters promised. Against the platform of the Cincinnati Convention if adopted at Baltimore in July, will be set in the approaching canvass the statutes of the United States, as framed by a Republican Congress and a Republican President.

In the next place, the talk about the "old-time Republicans" who are afraid that the vigor of our Federal system has been impaired by the strain to which it has been exposed, is only a flattering illusion which will disappear with the counting of the votes, if not before. It is of a piece with the talk about GRANT'S being a military President, and aiming to make a centralized military despotism. We suppose it must have its uses, or it would not be resorted to so freely by Democratic writers. There may be a limited number of Democrats who have been drilled into believing that the liberties of our country are in danger from the present President, but those who count on this feeling producing any defection of Republican votes are nursing an error which will be costly precisely in proportion to the amount they stake on it. The great body of the American people know perfectly well that there never has been an administration of the Government of any party at any time which really aimed at the subversion of those rights which are intrusted to the States. It is equally true that the country has never been without this accusation as a political catch-word; but it never was so utterly unfounded and absurd, and never was so totally disbelieved as it is today.

Nor are there any "old-time Republicans," numerous enough to be worth counting, who will be likely to vote for HORACE GREELEY rather than Gen. GRANT from "a desire for honesty in public affairs." They will not do so, first, because there is no reason to suppose that Mr. GREELEY is any more honest than Gen. GRANT; and in the second place, because no one believes that Mr. GREELEY is half so well adapted as Gen. GRANT to choose honest advisers and subordinates. Setting aside the question of the comparative personal honesty of Mr. GREELEY and Gen. GRANT, does any rational man suppose for a moment that the former would introduce into the Government more honesty than the latter has introduced?

We beg the gentlemen who are, for not inscrutable motives, circulating this theory concerning Mr. GREELEY to recall the men whom Mr. GREELEY has honored with his confidence and co-operation in this community within the past year. We do not need to go again over the long list of Tammany Democrats, and more disreputable Tammany Republicans, which will occur readily to Mr. GREELEY'S present admirers. We ask them, in all candor, if, in view of the known facts, they can seriously depend on "old-time Republicans" to vote for Mr. GREELEY because they "desire honesty in public affairs?"

Forest Preservation.

Considering the effects of drouth from which we are now suffering, and the awful destruction of property which a portion of the State has recently experienced, we may surely be pardoned for once more directing attention to the paramount necessity of vigorous measures being taken to preserve that most valuable heritage of the people—their forests.

Sir BOYLE ROCHE deprecated anything being done for posterity, on the ground of "What has posterity done for us?" But, so far as our posterity is concerned, it seems likely that it will find that we have done a good deal for it. At the present rate we shall, by our apathy and inertness, have perfectly succeeded in stripping the country of one of its most precious possessions. Soon after we had all been putting our hands into our pockets, last year, to help the sufferers by the Chicago fire, another appeal, which, if somewhat the less loud, was none the less piteous, reached us from Wisconsin. Over an immense expanse the forests in that State had been blazing, tens of thousands of acres were laid waste, and the happy homes of a beautiful district were ravaged and depopulated by the most terrible of foes.

Recently a similar calamity has come much nearer home, and there is, without exaggeration, every probability that before the return of Winter a good many more square miles will present the appearance of blackened stumps, and some charred timber will be all that remains of snug homesteads. We are all terribly apt to undervalue what we have in abundance, and probably very few persons have ever sat down seriously to consider the money advantage the people of this country have derived from plentiful and cheap timber. Mr. HALDEMAN, in his recent speech in Congress, estimates that twenty million people are living in dwellings chiefly constructed of wood; their barns and outbuildings are of wood; the fencing of their farms is of wood, and these are all perishable with time. The enormous amount of wood annually consumed by our railways is almost beyond computation. Twenty-one thousand six hundred cords of wood are daily consumed in running our railway trains three hundred and twenty thousand miles every twenty-four hours. Our sixty thousand miles of road require twenty-five hundred ties to the mile. Every year this requirement, and others in connection with it, become enormously greater.

With what indignation and disgust will a future generation regard the apathy of those who looked on with indifference at the wholesale destruction of this splendid heritage. The traveler in the west and north-west of Ireland will have noted the dismal bareness of large tracts through which he travels for hundreds of miles in Connaught and Ulster. He will not fail to contrast these desolate wastes with the glorious timber and woodlands of the sister country. Yet it is on record that there was a time not very remote when a squirrel could jump from tree to tree from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear. That sacrifice of everything for present advantage which makes the selfishness of a nation has stripped Ireland of her timber. It was ruthlessly cut down for smelting ore; no effort was made to replant it, and at length the golden goose was exhausted. The ore now lies there useless for want of fuel, and the land once waving with forests is a morass.

At the present rate of immigration and conflagration, lumber will, before the end of this century, have risen to an enormous price here. Just consider the consumption per head of this necessary. The immigration from Europe this year has set in on a scale unprecedented since the period immediately subsequent to the Irish famine. One day lately ten thousand immigrants—a considerable township—reached this harbor. How many cords of wood, how many lines of timber, will they not, directly or indirectly, have consumed before the end of the year, without one of them having done any thing to promote the reproduction of a single stick?

Some prompt and vigorous measures should at once be taken by the Executive in every State to prevent, as far as possible, such terrible events as those in Wisconsin last Fall, and New-York this Spring. Competent persons should be appointed to survey the forests, and report what immediate steps can best be taken to obviate the destruction of life and property. Much might be done by broad belts being cut around sections, and plowed up twice a year. Of course, such a process involves some present expense, but this is not to be thought of where interests of such moment to life and property are at stake. We earnestly hope that the urgency of this subject from every point of view will at once be recognized. The Indian Government some years ago became alive to the importance of preserving and improving the public woods, and organized a regular forest staff, who have to pass through a definite course of experience and instruction in the best mode of securing a constant supply of fire-timber. Surely some step in a similar direction might be taken, here and in many other States. Meanwhile there is no time to be lost; every day adds to the chance of the irretrievable destruction of valuable property, which a little present energy may entirely prevent.

Exit the "Transcript."

Chapter 574 of the Session Laws of 1871 contains the following provision: "On or before the first Monday of June of each and every year, the Mayor and Controller shall, by a certificate in writing, filed in the office of said Controller, designate one daily paper published in the City of New-York to be the official journal of said City, and in which shall be published all matters herein required to be published, as well as every notice or advertisement, Corporation or legal, which may be required by law or ordinance to be published in one or more papers in the said City and County." It was under this act that the *Transcript* Association, which had in about two years and a half filched $535,338 out of the pockets of the tax-payers, proposed to place the huge swindle by which they profited, beyond the reach of outside interference. The proprietors of the *Transcript* included the leading members of the Ring, and they could, of course, be trusted to decide with each returning year that it was a good thing to continue to put money in their own pockets. Thanks to the combination formed, under the auspices of Gov. HOFFMAN, between the Greeley Republicans and the Tammany Democrats in the last Legislature, the act repealing this part of the infamous legislation of 1871 failed to pass. It is, therefore, once again the legal duty of the Mayor and Controller to make the very superfluous and costly designation of an "official journal" of the City of New-York. This, be it remembered, is in addition to the nine daily and nine weekly papers which the existing law also requires the Mayor and Controller to designate "from time to time" for the publication of a somewhat smaller proportion of City advertising.

Though, thanks to the combination aforesaid, A. OAKEY HALL is still Mayor of the City, the Reform movement has, at least, placed an honest man in the Controller's office. In the event of a probable disagreement between the Mayor and Controller on the subject of the "official journal," no choice could have been made, and the *Transcript* would have secured for another year its exorbitant share of public money. A relief from such a dilemma was found in the suggestion of Controller GREEN, concurred in by the Mayor, that bids should be invited from local daily newspapers, for the publication of the City advertising, which the law directs to be inserted in the "official journal." By this means, the City can be saved a very large sum, between June, 1872, and June, 1873. Compliance with the law was imperative, but every tax-payer would have considered it a personal wrong had a bad law received a worse application in being used for the benefit of one of the most shameless of the swindles of the Ring. It would be impossible to find a daily journal so obscure and with a circulation so nominal as the *Transcript*. We suppose the selection of an "official journal" will be chiefly determined by the question of cheapness, and whatever sheet may underbid its fellows in offering for the very indefinite amount of work which the law indicates, will certainly be immensely cheaper, and can hardly fail to be more respectable, than its predecessor. The *Tribune* continues to publish the Tammany advertisements. It has now so few advertisements of any genuine kind to publish, that it will doubtless compete eagerly for the above contract.

The United States as a Penal Colony.

Last January we called attention to the outrage frequently perpetrated by European Governments in shipping their paupers and convicts to our shores. At that time it was England that was in fault. But the insult is one that, from time to time, almost every country in Europe has offered us; and now the news comes that from Germany and Greece, almost simultaneously, fresh batches of felons are to be cast upon us. A dozen or more inmates of German prisons, including such charming acquisitions as murderers, incendiaries and burglars, have been released on condition of emigrating at once to the United States. In Greece a score of brigands and cut-throats of the vilest description, comprising more than one of the participants in the Marathon massacre, have been put aboard the *Agamemnon*, bound for New-York.

As we before pointed out, should these people be landed at this port, as is most likely, they cannot under existing laws be sent back. What may be the regulations of other States on the subject we do not know. But when persons of this class arrive at New-York among the steerage passengers who have paid head-money, the most the Commissioners of Emigration can do is to turn them over to the Police Authorities, as was done last January in the case of the English ticket-of-leave men. But then, what are the Police to do with them? They cannot be imprisoned, for they have committed no offense against our laws. To all appearance they must be turned loose to swell the criminal population of a community already cursed with criminals beyond its share.

How long must we submit to this outrage? When even Greece puts upon us the affront of making the United States her penal colony, it seems time that shame should enforce the action to which interest has failed heretofore to arouse us. This sort of thing has been going on for many years. Each repetition has caused a fresh outburst of excitement and anger, perhaps a little diplomatic correspondence, many profound assurances of regard, and then tranquil forgetfulness until the next offense. Congress should at once pass a law empowering the proper officer, say the Collector of the Port, to stop and turn back passengers of this description, and imposing besides heavy penalties on every ship-owner who carries them. In the matter of crime, at least, we believe in a protection tariff. Our domestic manufacture is more than sufficient for all our demands.

Gems of Thought.

Old Honesty—as the *Sun* satirically christens GREELEY—must by this time be as wild as a "bull at fly time" over the horrible attempts of his successors at the *Tribune* to make a newspaper. It is quite obvious that some of them would be none the worse for an hour or two every evening at a school where the rudiments of the language were taught. The following important contributions to the "best political thought" of the day were made in yesterday's *Tribune*. Perhaps some of our younger readers will try to get at the meaning of these sentences, by way of exercises in syntax:

"The public opinion which found authoritative expression in the Cincinnati platform, was echoed and approved by all the unpurchased Press, and was set forth anew in language of as much beauty as vigor in Mr. GREELEY'S letter of acceptance, demanded that an end be speedily put to any unjust and discriminating legislation against the South."

This, be it remembered, is from the first, or leading article, in the *Tribune*. Another sample of the New School:

"There was never a more shameless sight presented by our political history; an Administration not daring to trust to the free suffrage of the people, and clamoring for the sword of military power to be placed in its hands to accomplish an endangered election."

This is very fine. It is a great idea to represent the President as trying to "accomplish" an "endangered" election—but here is something equally good:

"We were therefore encouraged to believe that when the time came for the House to act upon the Senate bill for keeping the South another year under military rule for political purposes, it would be found that *they* would decline being made *the puppet* of Executive ambition and of Senatorial servility."

If this does not show that with HORACE GREELEY all control over grammar has departed from the *Tribune* office, probably the following sentence—which we quote word for word—will be accepted as evidence of that fact. As our readers will be out of breath by the time they have read it through, we will quote no more today:

"Just as the wise and magnanimous plea for amnesty influenced even the Senate to pass and the President to sign a measure of amnesty, which, though imperfect, was far better than the grudging meanness of their antecedent policy, so the unequivocal declaration of Cincinnati in favor of the restoration of civil authority in the South, and the quick and unmistakable response of the country to this declaration, has given strength enough to the conscientious members of both parties to vote according to their own convictions, to bring back as soon as possible the reign of law in every section of the country."

Subscriptions for the purpose of instructing Mr. GREELEY'S successors in the elementary rules of the English language, and the first principles of morality, will be received at this office. REUBEN E. FENTON is earnestly invited to contribute.

MINOR TOPICS.

Today the graves of the dead soldiers of the Union are to be decked with flowers. Decoration Day has become an established festival, although a sad and serious one. The idea of keeping alive the memory of the noble dead, by the graceful ceremony of floral decoration, has commended itself to our people, and the day deserves to be universally observed. While the public, both at the North and at the South, find nothing but praise to say of the motive that prompts the observance of the day, a Democratic journal in this City sneers alike at the custom and its motive, and lofully hints that the man who strews flowers on a soldier's grave is "making an ass of himself." The Copperhead may cast mud daily at the living and dead defenders of the country, but when one day in the year is set apart to honor the dead, he can find only sneers and insults for those who remember with gratitude the men who died for them.

The congregations of our up-town churches have been recently much annoyed by the conduct of street ruffians and boys, who are in the frequent habit of breaking the church windows. The Church of the Resurrection, in Fifty-seventh-street, near Lexington-avenue, has had no less than 260 panes of stained glass broken by stones and other missiles within the present month, and the New-England Church, corner of Forty-seventh-street and Madison-avenue, has suffered in a similar manner. As street loungers find no hindrance to their indulging in such reprehensible practices, church members find themselves wholly without remedy. Cannot our Police pay some attention to this matter, and in future prevent places of worship being made a common target for stones in the hands of idle scamps? This is another indication of the insecurity of our streets.

Some curious statistics have been published in the London *Times* bearing upon collisions at sea. Mr. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE having stated in the House of Parliament that the increased number of collisions was simply a result of the great increase of tonnage, and not out of proportion to it, Mr. H. JEULA writes to the *Times* to prove from *Lloyds's List* that this supposition is erroneous. Thus, while the register of sailing vessels shows an increase in number of but 9.44 per cent. in 1871 over 1870, and an actual decrease on tonnage of 4.73 collisions of sailing vessels in the former year had increased by 13.37 per cent. over the average of the previous five years. So, too, with steamers. 1871 gives an advance over 1870 of 50.22 per cent. in number, and of 26.67 on tonnage, whereas 63.08 represent the increase in collisions of steamers during 1871, as compared with the average of the five years preceding. Taking sailing vessels and steamers together, the increase is 13.56 in number, 1.14 in tonnage, but in collisions no less than 22.55 per cent. The statistician who contributes these interesting facts does not attempt to give any reason for the singular discrepancy, and, indeed, it seems difficult to find a plausible cause for it beyond a growing carelessness of navigators, unless we fall back on the much-maligned subterranean forces, or M. PLANTAMOUR'S, or the influence of "TOM MURPHY'S comet.

We quote the following suggestive item from the *Commercial Advertiser* of last evening:

"AUGUST BELMONT, HORACE GREELEY, JAS. S. THAYER and BENJAMIN WOOD breakfasted together at the New-York Hotel yesterday morning at 10½. Has Tammany sold out to GREELEY, or has GREELEY sold out to Tammany? Which?"

The distressing announcement is made that the distinguished author of "De Soto's Discovery of the Mississippi," which, we believe, has long enjoyed the proud reputation of being the worst picture ever painted by mortal man, has just finished another great national painting for the Capitol at Washington. The new masterpiece is designed to commemorate the battle of Lake Erie, and the liberality of Congress appropriated $25,000 to pay for it. It is destined to adorn the stairway leading to the Senate Chamber, where it will, no doubt, greatly invigorate and console the grave and reverend seignors. An artistic contemporary assures us that "the thought inspired on seeing this painting is that of grandeur," and that "both the colossal proportions and the event portrayed combine to give this impression." We are informed moreover, that it measures twenty by thirty feet, about the size of a corner lot, so that we feel justified in accepting it as a great picture. Mr. POWELL is evidently a conscientious painter, who has given the nation as much as he could for the money. And then it is certainly a cheerful and inspiring thought that the "Battle of Lake Erie" cannot very well be worse than the "Discovery of the Mississippi," and that beside that wondrous production it may almost reconcile us to the $25,000. There is Miss VINNIE REAM'S "Lincoln" too, and the astonishing historical series in the Rotunda, so that the new work of art in its destined place will at least have the beauty of fitness.

It sometimes seems as though it were designed that the ferocity which prompts men to murder should be counterbalanced by the fatuity which leads so often to its detection. A striking instance of this occurred lately in Geneva, in a crime which in some respects recalls the well-remembered Webster and Parkman case at Boston. A Monsieur VIOJET lived alone there, in a house in the Rue du Rhone, with only one old servant. As his business was of a systematic nature, and his habits were regular, his sudden disappearance in April last excited the alarm of his friends. The house was searched by the police, who found nothing to excite suspicion, but, to make sure, left an officer in charge. The precaution soon bore fruit. At 9 o'clock the same evening a man presented himself at the door, stating that M. VIOJET had gone to Paris to remain some time, leaving him in charge of his affairs. At the same time he produced a notice purporting to have been written by M. VIOJET himself, and stating the fact of his intended absence, which his *soi-disant* representative proposed to nail on the door. The policeman, having his doubts of this fine story, took the story-teller into custody, and he proved at once to be the right man. In his house were found portions of a human body, which the suspected person speedily admitted to be the remains of the unfortunate VIOJET, at the same time confessing himself his murderer. His motive was that he owed VIOJET a large sum of money which he found himself unable to repay. Having decoyed his victim to his house, under pretense of paying the money, he killed him with a hatchet, and cut his body to pieces to burn it. He had gone to the house of the murdered man in the hope of securing his valuable effects. His cupidity was thus, in all probability, the cause of his discovery. In these days of mysterious assassination it is comfortable to know that murder sometimes will "out."

The Sheltering Arms.

The children of the "Sheltering Arms" gave a reception Tuesday last to their numerous friends and patrons at their cottages in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street. The children, who number about 130, marched to the chapel, where Bishop POTTER and several clergymen delivered addresses. Rev. Dr. PETERS read the annual report, which showed the imperative necessity of the friends of these homeless little ones subscribing more largely to the funds of the institution. An earnest appeal was made to the charitable for the endowment of beds, the payment of $1,000 constituting the donor a life member, with the privilege of keeping a child in the "Sheltering Arms" during that period of time.

THE DERBY.

A Fine Day and Large Gathering of People.

One of the Most Closely-Contested Races on Record.

Cremorne the Winner by Only a Neck—Members of the Royal Family on the Ground—List of Former Winners.

LONDON, May 29.—The recurrence of the annual run for the Derby Stakes has again been the great sensation today. Everybody able to get away from business witnessed the race.

At an early hour this morning the exodus of the population from the city to the Epsom Downs, where the race was run, commenced, and the roads leading thereto were crowded with vehicles of every description, which had been brought into requisition to convey the mass of humanity. When the hour for the race approached the concourse of spectators was tremendous. Among the number were the most prominent Englishmen, together with many notable persons from other countries, including Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, the American prima donna.

All accounts agree in stating that the crowd of spectators at the race for the Derby Stakes today was the largest ever known. Among the distinguished persons who witnessed the contest were their Royal Highnesses the Duke of EDINBURGH and Prince ARTHUR.

The day opened beautifully, the weather throughout was fine, and the turf was in splendid condition. Twenty-three horses started, and the race was finely contested to the finish, the horses keeping well together. Cheer upon cheer broke the air as the different jockeys urged their steeds forward, in hopes of being the first at the stand, and when *Cremorne*, the favorite, came in ahead the enthusiasm was unparalleled.

The following is the summary of the race:

The Derby Stakes of fifty sovereigns each, half forfeit for colts, eight stone, ten pounds, and fillies eight stone, five pounds, then three years old; about a mile and a half: the owner of the second horse to receive 300 sovereigns, and the third 150 sovereigns out of the stakes. (191 subscribers.)

Mr. H. SAVILLE'S ch. c. *Cremorne*, by *Parmesan*, dam *Rigolboche*, by *Rataplan*, second dam by *Gardham*, third dam by *Laugar*, fourth sister to *Busto*.....1

Mr. PAYNE'S br. c. *Brother to Flurry*, by *Young Melbourne*, dam *Makeshift*, by *Voltigeur*.....2

Lord FALMOUTH'S b. c. *Queen's Messenger*, by *Trumpeter*, dam *Queen Bertha*, by *Kingston*..3

The betting just previous to the start was three to one against *Cremorne*, three to one against the *Brother to Flurry*, and six to one against *Queen's Messenger*. MAIDMENT was the jockey of *Cremorne*. CHALONER of the *Brother to Flurry*, and FRENCH of *Queen's Messenger*. No accident whatever occurred to mar the general pic asure of the day.

Derby Winners.

The following is a list of the winners of the Derby since 1780, previous to that date there being no authentic record:

1780—Diomed.	1828—Lap-dog.
1781—Young Eclipse.	1827—Mameluke.
1782—A sassin.	1826—Cadland.
1783—Saltram.	1825—Frederick.
1784—Sergeant.	1830—Priam.
1785—Ainwell.	1831—Spaniel.
1786—Noble.	1832—St. Giles.
1787—Sir Peter Teazle.	1833—Dangerous.
1788—Sir Thomas.	1834—Plenipotentiary.
1789—Skyscraper.	1835—Mundig.
1790—Rhadamanthus.	1836—Bay Middleton.
1791—Eagre.	1837—Phosphorus.
1792—Waxy.	18 8—Amato.
1793—Waxy.	1839—Bloomsbury.
1794—Dædalus.	1840—Little Wonder.
1795—Spread Eagle.	1841—Coronation.
1796—Diomed.	1842—Attila.
1797—c., sister to Pharamond.	1843—Cotherstone.
1798—Sir Harry.	1844—Orlando."
1799—Archduke.	1845—Merry Monarch.
1800—Champion.	1846—Surplice.
1801—Eleanor.	1847—Cossack.
1802—Tyrant.	1848—Surplice.
1803—Ditto.	1849—Flying Dutchman.
1804—Hannibal.	1850—Voltigeur.
1805—Cardinal Beaufort.	1851—Teddington.
1806—Paris.	1852—Daniel O'Rourke.
1807—Election.	1853—West Australian.
1808—Pan.	1854—Andover.
1809—Pope.	1855—Wild Dayrell.
1810—Whalebone.	1856—Elliston.
1811—Phantom.	1857—Blink Bonny.
1812—Octavius.	1858—Beadsman.
1813—Smolensko.	1859—Musjid.
1814—Bisnober.	1860—Thormanby.
1815—Whisker.	1861—Kettledrum.
1816—Prince Leopold.	1862—Caractacus.
1817—Azor.	1863—Macaroni.
1818—Sam.	1864—Blair Athol.
1819—Tiresias.	1865—Gladiateur.
1820—Sailor.	1866—Lord Lyon.
1821—Gustavus.	1867—Mermaid.
1822—Moses.	1868—Blue Gown.
1823—Emilius.	1869—Pretender.
1824—Cadland.	1870—Kingcraft.
1825—Middleton.	1871—Favonius.

"A horse falsely described as *Running Rein*, by *The Sadler*, out of *Maid by Duncan Grey*, came in first, but was subsequently proved to be a four-year-old colt called *Maccabeus* (afterward *Zanoni*) by *Gladiator*, dam by *Capricorn*, and was disqualified.

THE ATALANTAS AND LONDONS.

Damage to the American Boats—New Ones Ordered—Practice—Condition of the Men—A Look at the Londoners—A Comparison.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 18, 1872.

I informed you by last mail that the Atalantas had received a dispatch announcing the arrival of their eagerly-expected racing-shell, then on board the steam-ship *City of London*, off Queenstown; also, that Mr. WATERBURY was to meet it and superintend its transportation from Liverpool. Mr. WATERBURY returned with the boat yesterday, and the disappointment felt by the crew when they saw the condition of the boat, is beyond description. Like the practice boat they brought over with them, this one had been packed bottom down, and the poor casing admitted the water freely into her unprotected cockpit. The boat is made of white pine, and the seats of cedar. It was beyond a doubt the lightest four-oared boat yet produced. Mr. SMITH told me that he and Dr. WITHERS had assisted in drawing the lines for this boat, and saw the frame put up before they left home. It was, with very slight alterations, a perfect counterpart of their training shell, but weighing much less. Its estimated weight, outrigging and all, was eighty-five pounds. To attempt to repair this craft would be a useless waste of time. The doctor has, therefore, given Mr. BIFFEN an order for a new boat, and, although overcrowded with work, the maker promises to have one completed in a week. The gentlemen and clubs having orders ahead of the Atalantas have kindly consented to wait, and Mr. BIFFEN is now at work with all the forces at his command. The construction of this boat will be watched by the crew with anxious care. They will try the damaged boat today, to see if she trains right to suit their weight, and, if found satisfactory, will be used as a model for the new one.

THE SINGLE SHELL DAMAGED.

Mr. SMITH'S single shell also met with an accident, having a hole stove in her bottom midway between her cockpit and stern. This was evidently done by some curious ignoramus, who lifted her to try her weight, and dropped her upon the outrigger of another boat. The damage has been repaired and does not affect her speed, but spoils the appearance of the boat. They expected a single paper shell, which has, however, up to this time, failed to arrive.

The crew had their pictures taken, as I informed you in my last, the four, Dr. WITHERS, VAN RADEN, HANDY and SMITH, dressed in their blue flannel uniforms.

PRACTICE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The weather has been wretched, especially last week. In fact, it has been so bad as to interfere with their training, but they have fortunately escaped colds and stiffness, although their rowing clothes have been ringing wet at times, and they have been unable to get them dry on account of the excessive dampness of the atmosphere.

LOOKING AT THE LONDON FOUR.

They had a good look at the London Four yesterday, as they rowed past their place of observation at a good rate of speed. They were pulling forty-one strokes, and evidently doing their best. They consider Mr. STROUT, the stroke of the Londoners, the best man in the boat, and they say if the Doctor can "get away with him," the others are willing to take their chances with the rest. Each has selected his opponent, according to position in the boat. The Atalantas seem to be of the opinion that their opponents are the best oarsmen they have seen upon the Thames, and they do not underrate them. Notwithstanding the many disadvantages under which they labor, the Yankee boys retain an unobtrusive confidence. The general opinion appears to be, that the present London four is superior to the Oxford crew which rowed against Harvard, or any other crew rowing since that time or at present. The London crew have not received their new boat yet, and the Atalantas are speculating considerably on its appearance, also as to whether it will be fitted with sliding seats or plain thwarts.

CONDITION OF THE ATALANTAS.

Of the condition of the men, I can tell you that, with the exception of a very slight indisposition on the part of one or two, and that not worth mentioning, they have been in very good health. They eat well, and their clear skin, and the bright, gleaming lustre of their eyes denote that they are beginning to get into fine condition. They all show a tendency to pick up a little when the weather precludes the possibility of out-door exercise, which is a very good sign. They were weighed this morning, with the following result: Dr. WITHERS, eleven-stone six pounds, (160 pounds;) VAN RADEN, eleven stone four pounds, (158 pounds;) HANDY, ten stone, (140 pounds;) SMITH, ten stone, (140 pounds.)

The London four are, according to my American ideas, a long way from "fine." Their respective weights are said to be: W. STOUT, 12 stone 3½; (171½ pounds;) LONG, 12 stone 1; (169 pounds;) GULSTON, 11 stone 13; (167 pounds;) CLOSE, 11 stone 7; (161 pounds.) The average weights of the Atalantas is now 149½ pounds; of the London four, 167 pounds, making a difference of 17½ pounds per oar.

American newspapers are read with interest here, and the comments upon the articles appearing on the subject of this race are sometimes very amusing. One of the leading sporting papers lately remarked that "the New-York Press, which had been quite blustering, evinced a decided tendency to climb down."

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

GERMAN OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

A large audience enjoyed at the Academy of Music, last evening, a representation of WAGNER'S "Tannhauser." The performance, which was conducted by Herr FRANZ ABT, was certainly the most satisfying the company have given, not only during their sojourn up-town, but also during their longer stay at the Stadt Theatre. Mme. FABBRI sang the music allotted to *Elisabeth* with much skill and power; Herr RICHARD acquitted himself creditably, though without much warmth, of the duties of *Tannhauser*. Herr MULLER lent to the part of *Wolfram* the charm of a very fine voice, and Herr BERNARD recited tastefully, and with an unusually happy effect, the bars written for *Walter*. The remaining rôles were filled by Herren BERNARD and FRANOSCH, and Misses ROSETTI and ELZER. The orchestra was as proficient as could be desired, and the superb overture and elaborate accompaniments throughout the opera were handled with a sensibility and surety which late interpretations of the difficult score did not lead one to await. The chorus was in fair condition, and, in the second act, the vocal and instrumental masses did ample justice to the admirable march, and to the subsequent finale. Yesterday's entertainment was the last but one of the series. A matinée on Saturday will mark its termination.

Miscellaneous.

MRS. CARTER'S READINGS.

On Friday evening next a "literary and musical soiree" is to be given at Chickering Hall, in Fourteenth-street, to Mrs. FRANCES M. CARTER. On this occasion Mrs. CARTER will read, or recite, various selections, Mr. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH will read, for the first time in public, POE'S "Raven," and other assistants will contribute musical entertainment. We take no great delight in "readings" and "recitations," as our readers well know. As a rule, we have found such performances wearisome and unprofitable, and those who have been similarly bored by pretentious incompetence in this line, will sympathise with our distaste for having the operation repeated. Next to the analagous art of acting there is nothing in which people so readily delude themselves as in regard to their powers of declamation. They overrate their strength, their sentiment, their variety and their weight. Partial friends inflate their vanity, and then drag people in from far and wide to be bored and harried, and either to prevaricate about the exhibition, or to be set down as unappreciative and ungenerous. Of amateur acting, of which we have had such an inordinate dose during the past season, we shall have something to say anon. Meanwhile, having said what we have about the readers and declaimers, we hold it right to add our belief that Mrs. CARTER possesses real and cultivated talent, and that it will be a genuine pleasure to listen to her. We have not heard the lady read or recite, but are assured by people of taste that Mrs. CARTER possesses uncommon ability, and that this will be acknowledged by all unprejudiced judges who hear her. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the attendance at Chickering Hall, on Friday, will be numerous and intelligent, and that Mrs. CARTER will be criticised on her own merits, and without reference to the impressions produced by a succession of failures in the same field.

Literary Intelligence.

Messrs. WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK (No. 113 Fulton-street, New-York) have a new work in press, to be issued in June, from the pen of C. L. BRACE, entitled *The Dangerous Classes of New-York, and Twenty Year's Work Among Them*. It contains numerous facts and incidents in regard to the lower elements of New-York life, about which so little is known, the classes which have so long been "dangerous" to the property and good order of the City. The "causes of crime" are carefully discussed, and the effects of overcrowding, emigration, the weakness of the marriage-tie and inheritance in stimulating juvenile criminality. Much consideration is given to the best preventive means, to restraining prostitution, correcting vagrancy and holding out the best safeguards against intoxication. The various picturesque, homeless and semi-criminal or destitute classes of the City are described, and then the long and valuable experience in the manifold charities of the Children's Aid Society; the foundation of the various lodging-houses for children, of the industrial schools and free reading-rooms, and the interesting private labors of many men and women who have taken a part in them. The proper treatment of foundlings and criminal children, the question of asylums versus emigration, the subject of education for factory children are all carefully discussed. The difficult matters of the proper organization of charities and of almsgiving are presented in detail, and in conclusion the results of these preventive measures on the "decrease of juvenile crime in New-York." The general drift of the discussions in the volume will be gathered from the motto "Le plus pauvre l'homme par is terre et la terre par l'homme," from the well-known philanthropist DEMETZ. The book will be illustrated with characteristic woodcuts, picturing the fortunes of the homeless poor in New-York. It will probably be sold by agents.

Award of Contracts for Supplies for the Indian Department.

Gen. F. A. WALKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in consultation with Messrs. STUART, FARWELL, CAMPBELL, BISHOP and TURNER, of the Board of Indian Commission, and Gen. COWAN, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, made the following awards, yesterday, of contracts for supplies for the Indian Department:

G. M. DODGE, 2,500,000 pounds beef, delivered at the upper Indian Agencies, at prices ranging from $2 45 to $2 25 per 100 pounds; B. E. MCDONALD, 5,000,000 pounds beef, delivered at lower Indian Agencies, at prices ranging from $1 84 to $2 09 per 100 pounds; MCDONALD & CO., Philadelphia, 51,000 pounds tobacco, at 54 cents, less reduction in Government tax; WILLIAM KNOTT, St. Louis, 5,000 pounds tobacco, at 54 cents, less reduction in Government tax; JAMES E. BOGUE, New-York, 5,000 pounds solar aratus at 7¼ cents; JAMES BOYNE, 8,500 pounds salt at 1¼ cents; G. M. DODGE, 6,000,000 pounds flour, delivered at upper agencies, at prices ranging from $5 45 to $5 25 per 100 pounds; GREEN & WATTLES, 1,000,000 pounds extra sugar, at 10¾ cents; B. E. MCDONALD, 1,000,000 pounds flour, at same agencies, at $6 90 to $7 25 per 100 pounds; BARGE BROTHERS, at Lawrence, Kansas, 17,000 pounds Oriental soap, at $4 76 per 100 pounds; EDWARD HENN, 32,000 pounds soap, at Sioux City, $5 74 per 100 pounds; JAMES S. KISH & CO., 6,400 pounds olive soap, at Chicago, at $5 65 per 100 pounds.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

INDIANA.

Republican Nomination for Congress in the Eleventh District.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., May 29.—Hon. JASPER PACKARD, of Laporte, was nominated candidate for Congress by the Republicans of the Eleventh District in this city today. He is the present representative, having been elected in 1870 by a majority of 1,407, and will be returned again.

LOUISIANA.

Nomination of Warmoth and Pinchbeck for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor—Mr. Pinchbeck Will Support the Philadelphia Nominees.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 29.—The Republican Convention nominated Mr. WARMOTH for Governor, and PINCHBECK for Lieutenant-Governor; also passed a resolution indorsing the administration of Mr. WARMOTH. The Convention adjourned to meet on the 19th of June, at Baton Rouge. After the adjournment, Mr. PINCHBECK made a speech, stating he would support the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention at all hazards.

PHILADELPHIA.

Official List of the New-York Delegates to the National Union Republican Convention.

The following is a copy of the official list of delegates from this State to the National Union Republican Convention in Philadelphia on Wednesday next. There were many inaccuracies in the list of names published yesterday:

AT LARGE.

Delegates.	*Alternates.*
Gerrit Smith.	Andrew D. White.
William Orton.	William J. Bacon.
James N. Matthews.	Freeman Clarke.
William F. Butler.	James W. Booth.
Horace B. Claflin.	John C. Robinson.
Stephen B. Moffit.	John A. Griswold.

DISTRICTS.

1—John A. King, Stephen B. French.	Morgan Morgans, D. H. Cortelyou.
2—Henry C. Bowen, Nelson Sharpman.	George Thomas, Lorin Palmer.
3—Stew't L. Woodford, Abram B. Baylis.	Frederick Cocheu. Albert Ammerman.
4—Charles Jones, David Williams.	Mathias J. Petry. John Davies.
5—Henry A. Hurlbut, Jas. Winterbottom.	Pierre C. Van Wyck, Henry V. Crawford.
6—William Lambeer, William E. Dodge.	Henry Theobold, H. E. Crampton.
7—Aug'tus Weismann, J. M. Patterson, Jr.	Solon B. Smith, C. D. Van Warenen.
8—Chas. S. Spencer, John D. Lawson.	John H. Waite, James W. Farr.
9—H. D. Lapaugh, Joel W. Mason.	J. Schoenhoff, Joseph Cudlipp.
10—Wm. Haw, Jr., Salem H. Wales.	Wm. A. Wheelock, Louis Naumann.
11—D. Ogden Bradley, David P. Robinson.	Seth B. Coles, Robert R. Morris.
12—Ambrose S. Murray, Jas. M. Waddington.	Cyrus H. Martin, Gideon Wales.
13—B. Platt Carpenter, Lewis T. Payne.	Lemuel Sisson, Nelson P. Aiken.
14—William S. Kenyon, Samuel Harris.	Joseph M. Boies, Thaddeus Hait.
15—Charles H. Adams, Henry Smith.	Charles P. Easton, Charles E. Kromer.
16—Martin I. Townsend, James Harper.	William H. Tefft, Vacancy.
17—John Hammond, N. Edson Sheldon.	John H. Whiteside, Robert Waddell.
18—William Andrus, Edward W. Foster,	Howard M. King, George M. Gleason,
19—Richard Frankhot, Charles S. Lester,	D. V. Berry, David A. Wells,
20—Leroy G. Bowe, Robert Bernard,	William H. Ruggles, B. Gage Berry,
21—Warner Miller, Alex. Campbell,	John C. Wright, H. S. Hendee,
22—Daniel Walker, M. D. Barnett,	C. P. Hayes, A. J. Coggeshall,
23—Andrew D. Warner, Alex. M. Holmes,	D. Wilson Turner, William H. Brand,
24—R. Nelson Gere, David Allen Munro,	Abraham P. Smith, Carroll E. Smith,
25—George I. Post, George W. Jones,	T. G. Yeomans, John H. Camp,
26—Jonathan B. Morey, Daniel Morris,	F. O. Mason, Farley Gilmore,
27—Wm. L. Bostwick, Gurdon G. Manning,	Theodore L. Minier, Alexander E. Andrews,
28—Jno. N. Hungerford, Abijah J. Wellman,	Samuel C. Hoskin, Washington Moses,
29—A. Carter Wilder, Dan. H. Cole,	Herman Mutchler, John Berry,
30—Elbert E. Farman, Wm. Tyrrell,	John Fitzer, Russell C. Mordoff,
31—John Allen, John Greiner,	Garret B. Hunt, Benjamin Baker,
32—H. O. Lakin, Henry Van Aernam.	B. F. Brewer, John Manley.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Third Assembly District Republican Meeting.

The Republican organization of the Third Assembly District, known as the Young Men's Republican Association, met last evening with immensely increased numbers, and passed the following resolutions amid the greatest enthusiasm:

Whereas, The results accomplished during the last three years, and those now unfolding in public affairs, have, in our opinion, fully justified the choice of the people in 1868; and,

Whereas, For the future we see the need of steady perseverance in the well-doing now begun, and the continued application of executive ability, integrity and experience in the enforcement of public and private rights and the redress of public and private wrongs; therefore,

Resolved, That in the Administration of President GRANT we find cause to rejoice in domestic peace promoted and maintained, taxation lessened, the public debt honestly recognized and greatly reduced by honest payment.

Resolved, That a Republican Government depends for its wise administration upon the constant reinvigoration of enfranchised public sentiment, and that we therefore approve of open and fearless discussion of the policy of any party in power, and that we do not desire to shield the present Administration from such scrutiny, believing that the results of an examination will augment the confidence with which the public has hitherto honored it; and,

Resolved, That we present as the choice of the Young Men's Republican Association of the Third Assembly District, for re-election to the office of President of the United States, the successful Captain from Fort Donelson to Appomattox, ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Mr. Greeley's Ideas of Civil Service Reform—He Wants All the Tribune Young Men to Have Snug Berths at the Public Expense.

From the Evening Post, May 29.

It would probably be a difficult matter to decide which knows the least about civil service reform—Mr. COBURN, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, or Mr. GREELEY. Both these gentlemen assure the public that there is nothing they desire so much as a pure civil service. This desire does them both honor, but when it comes to practice, their ideas of reform are found to be strikingly similar in only one respect—that of a total ignorance and contempt of the fundamental principles on which the proposed reform rests. As soon as the Cincinnati nomination was announced in Washington, Mr. COBURN became convinced that the first step in reformation in the service was the removal of Mr. E. V. SMALLEY, *Tribune* correspondent, from the clerkship of the Military Committee. On learning this news, it became equally clear to Mr. GREELEY—or, if he prefers it, to the *Tribune*—that the only true friends of that end was the retention of Mr. SMALLEY. Both parties to this controversy take very strong ground.

The *Tribune's* case is this: Mr. SMALLEY has long been a servant of this Committee—for seven years, if we remember right—and during that time no fault had been found with him. Yet, immediately on the nomination of Mr. GREELEY at Cincinnati he is dismissed by the Chairman. This is obviously an instance of the sacrifice of the interests of the public service to partisan considerations.

Mr. COBURN replies by saying that however efficient Mr. SMALLEY may have been as a correspondent of the *Tribune*, he was quite worthless as a clerk; that the proper books of the Committee had not been kept, the proper duties of the clerkship had not been performed, but that he had employed a young man to do the work of the Committee, farming it out to him at $2 a day, and receiving $6 himself.

To this the *Tribune*, or Mr. GREELEY, again replies by a sort of "confession and avoidance." Mr. SMALLEY did, it seems, employ an "intelligent young gentleman," named H. H. ST. CLAIR, "to assist in doing the writing of the Committee, and to direct the Chairman's documents and remain in the room at all times when the Committee was not in session." "This arrangement," however, "was made in order that Mr. SMALLEY might find time to give attention to his duties as a journalist." He attended every meeting of the Committee, except one, while he was the clerk, and was then absent on account of sickness; he kept the records as they had been kept for four years before; had spent a considerable part of each day in the Committee-room, and was as familiar with the Committee's business as the Chairman himself.

The way this case has been treated in the *Tribune* (and the criticism of it began before Mr. GREELEY announced his withdrawal) is the most conclusive proof that we have yet seen that the Cincinnati candidate, one of whose main claims to election is his ardent desire for reformed civil service, does not know even the meaning of the term. It appears from the undisputed facts that this Mr. SMALLEY, who is held up to public sympathy as a martyr in the cause of civil service reform, was at one and the same time correspondent on the *Tribune* and clerk of a Congressional Committee. As clerk of the Committee it was his business to know the proceedings of the Committee, to record them, and keep such of them as were confidential to himself. As correspondent of a newspaper, it was his duty to send to New-York for publication everything that he learnt confidentially through his position in the Committee. He received a regular salary from the *Tribune* to disclose the secrets of the Government. No doubt the Committee were fully aware of his equivocal position, and no doubt they authorised him from time to time to betray Government secrets. It is just in this way that treaties are stolen and supplementary articles and the votes of Senators in executive session made public.

Whether the clerks of Congressional Committees should properly be considered civil servants, in the same sense as are the clerks of the Executive Departments, is a question which we do not propose to decide. Certainly, it may fairly be said that there are reasons why such clerks, as the confidential agents of purely political bodies, should be of the same political complexion as the body itself. At any rate, it is a different question altogether from that of the Executive service.

But whatever may be the correct view of this point, there can be no difference of opinion as to the other—that Mr. SMALLEY's double employment as clerk and correspondent was an outrage—one of those abuses which strike at the root of good government; not that the support of it by the *Tribune* is a striking proof of Mr. GREELEY's eminent disqualifications for the post of reformer. The thoughtless, screeching way in which this support has been given shows, as we said, that the real meaning of civil service reform is quite as little understood by Mr. GREELEY as is any other of the great questions through which he from time to time flounders.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Such Indorsement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Sun*, which daily endeavors to make the Cincinnati candidate even more ludicrous than he is naturally, in its issue of May 29, gives prominence to the following:

A GREELEY CANNON IN THE FIFTH WARD.

At the last meeting of the Bernard Cannon Association of the old Fifth Ward, a resolution was adopted pledging the meeting to support honest old HORACE for the Presidency. J. MCMANNIS is the President of the club, and JAMES BRENNAN Secretary.

This is but a sample of the style of "enthusiastic indorsement" daily appearing in the *Sun*, and to indicate the nature of the entire mass it is but necessary to state that "Bernard Cannon," honored by the Association, is a red-headed nine-year-old errand-boy in the *Sun* building; J. MCMANNIS, the President aforesaid, being a twelve-year-old "turtle" cleaner for a foreman in the same establishment, and JAMES BRENNAN, the Secretary, a paper-folder and carrier. Certainly HORACE should receive, as he will, a minor support. DEMOCRAT.

Not an Organ.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I need and must have a daily newspaper, and I used to take one—the *Tribune*. Read it more or less for twenty years, but since my old friend HORACE apostatised, left his first love and his party, and gone after strange gods, and, I think, to his sorrow, for we cannot swallow the dose, and, more, we will not, the *Tribune* is no longer a newspaper as it was, but a miserable apology for one, boasting all through its columns what this paper and that man says of Mr. GREELEY.

For myself, as a member of the Republican Party, I feel mortified and sad at the course of Mr. GREELEY in his attempt to ruin the party, because he saw some, even many things in the Administration which he could not approve. But who has not, I ask, seen leaks in the good old ship of State; and, should a man fit to rule a nation, be found to scuttle her or try and try again to stop the leaks and bring her to port.

I shall stop the *Tribune* and order the TIMES. We must have a paper up to the times.

A NEW-YORK MERCHANT.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 28, 1872.

The Campaign.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please accept my thanks for the sturdy battle which you are waging against a dishonest and mean journal—in saying which of the *Tribune* I but give utterance to my sober conviction of the truth. I read both the *Tribune* and the TIMES, and see both sides of this fight, and my observation of the *Tribune's* policy of fighting leads me to think it a disgrace to American and Metropolitan journalism. Last Summer, when you were publishing your *exposés* of the Tammany frauds, an independent and conscientious Democrat said to me: "I am a Democrat, but there is one Republican newspaper I heartily respect, and that is the TIMES. It is a square upright paper. When the Tammany row is over, you just see if all the other papers won't take the credit of these exposures to themselves." That was shortly before the *Tribune* came out with its contemptible defense of Mayor HALL. Two months afterward the *Herald*, *World*, and *Tribune* were all blowing over their great victory over Tammany! But the people remember these little points of history, and will support the TIMES to the end. Now it is fighting the good fight for GRANT. Let it go on. The Tammany Ring will not support it, as it does Mr. GREELEY, but the people will see to it that honesty and uprightness shall prevail; and, although there will not be so many "ex-rebel soldiers" and late Tammanyites to aid in swelling the campaign noise and bluster, the sentiment of this country will make itself known at the polls next November. HOME FOR U. S. G., W. H.

BIRMINGHAM, Conn., Monday, May 27, 1872.

The Tammany Candidate.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With universal satisfaction the readers of your valuable paper notice the zeal displayed from day to day in its columns in discussing the political questions of the campaign now opening. As the TIMES was foremost in exposing the enormous frauds which had long burdened the City, and in battling for reform, so we have confidence in its ability and the influence which it will exert upon the country in advocating the re-election of President GRANT, which it is evident a vast majority of the people demand, in preference to the "uncertain philosopher." A great hue and cry is made by the Anti-Administration party that mistakes have been made by those in authority. Granted. But has the country suffered irreparable loss? One would judge by the voice of the Liberal party, that they had set up a man free from mistakes in the past, and proof against the future. Are they ignorant, or do they profess ignorance? Facts are proof, and figures don't lie. "We, the people," have not forgotten the course of GREELEY at the commencement of the late civil war in his dealings with the South, his utterances and opinions on the right of coercion. Did he discover a mistake that caused a change in his tactics a while later? Other cases could be enumerated where Mr. GREELEY would be an advocate of certain measures at one time, and a fierce opponent of the same at another. Or *vice versa*. And that the man for President? It is claimed that he has been of immense service to the Republican Party. We believe he has, and are willing to give him just credit. But how stands he now? There is more truth than poetry in the statement of a worthy reverend across the river. Upon being met the morning after the Cincinnati nomination, and asked the cause of the troubled look he wore, replied: Ah, "brother! we read that HORACE GREELEY was the founder of the Republican Party, but now we believe the Republican Party will founder on GREELEY." Then let the party remain in solid ranks, proclaiming that the mission of the Republican Party is not accomplished.

Very respectfully, WEAVER.

Market Matters.

The Committee on Markets of the Board of Assistant Aldermen was to have met yesterday at 12 o'clock, to inquire into the complaints of butchers in Washington Market that the Superintendent of Markets is acting with partiality in respect to the privileges accorded to occupants of stands. Messrs. SCHWARTZ, WADE and COSTELLOE, of the Committee, were present. Mr. O'CONNOR was absent, on which account the meeting did not come off.

The grievance complained of is that whereas the retail market men are at liberty to sell meat either by retail or wholesale—in carcasses or less weights—the wholesale market men, so called, are restricted to selling by wholesale—by the carcass or side. Much discontent among the latter is the consequence of this arrangement, and they look to the Common Council for redress.

Notice to Public Work Employes.

Commissioner VAN NORT, of the Public Works, has sent the following notice to the head of each of the bureaus in his Department:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, No. 227 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1872.

Ordered, That application for leave of absence must in all cases be made to the heads of the respective bureaus and reported to the office of the Department. Any violation of this order, except in case of illness, will insure loss of compensation, and a repetition will be deemed sufficient cause for removal from office.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Please notify your subordinates accordingly.

GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

CONGRESS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 29.

Mr. THURMAN, from the Committee on Conference on the Supplemental Apportionment bill, made a report recommending that the Senate recede from its amendment. The report was concurred in.

Mr. POOL called up the bill to establish the Western Judicial District of North Carolina, which was passed.

The bill to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Homestead act was passed.

FRENCH ARMS REPORT.

Mr. ANTHONY announced that the Committee on Printing was prepared to report the resolution to print extra copies of the report of the Committee on the French Arms Sales, but as the Chairman of that Committee (Mr. HAMLIN) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) were not in their seats, he withheld the report.

LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.

Mr. KELLOGG called up the House bill to prescribe the time for electing presidential electors in Louisiana, and explained that the Senate bill was now lying on the Speaker's table in the House, and that the quickest way to dispose of the subject was for the Senate to pass this bill, which had already passed the House, and which was the same as the Senate bill.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. WEST submitted a report from the Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation bill, which was concurred in.

The Committee made no recommendation in regard to the appropriation for buildings at Fort Leavenworth, and upon that item a new Committee of Conference was appointed.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Sundry Civil service Expenses Appropriation bill with amendments, of which the principal are as follows:

New paragraphs are inserted appropriating $68,000 for continuing the survey of Indian reservations during the present fiscal year; $75,000 for purchasing the Kendall-Green grounds for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; $150,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect captured and abandoned property, and take testimony as to claims against the United States; $251,000 for paying the Creek orphan claims of 1832, and $513,000 for paying the Montana Indian war claims.

Reductions are made of $75,000 in the amount appropriated by the House for janitors and custodians of public buildings, $50,000 in furniture for public buildings, and $45,000 in payment to the District of Columbia for street improvements in front of public buildings.

The Committee also recommend striking out the appropriation of $68,000 for filling up the Washington canal, and the appropriation of $250,000 for the payment of claims for carrying the mails in the Southern States previous to May 31, 1861.

TARIFF AND TAX.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Tariff and Tax bill.

The question was on Mr. WRIGHT'S motion to amend so as to leave the present tax on tobacco unchanged. Lost—yeas 17, nays 32.

The amendment fixing the tax on tobacco at twenty-four cents per pound was agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING offered an amendment extending the time within which tobacco, &c., now stored in bonded warehouses may be withdrawn, to one year from the passage of this act. Which was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 25.

The provision adopted by the House abolishing storage of tobacco in export bonded warehouses, except for immediate export, was agreed to, with an amendment providing that all tobacco in bonded warehouses when this act takes effect shall pay the new tax.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, offered an amendment providing that the stamp tax should be taken off matches on the 1st of July instead of the 1st of October. Agreed to.

The amendment of the Finance Committee for the repeal of stamp taxes imposed by schedule B and C of section 170 of the act of June 30, 1864, was agreed to.

A motion of Mr. SHERMAN to retain the stamp tax on brokers was defeated.

The section repealing the law authorising the payment of moieties to informers was discussed until 5 o'clock, when the Senate took a recess until 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7½ P. M.

The Tariff and Tax bill was proceeded with, and the section discontinuing the moieties to informers was adopted. An additional section remitting all taxes assessed, but not collected, from ship-builders and manufacturers under section 4 of the Internal Revenue act of March 31, 1865, was adopted. The additional section, recommended by the Finance Committee, directing the President, on or before the 1st January, 1873, to reduce the number of internal revenue districts to sixty, and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the internal revenue force to as small a number as is consistent with the performance of the reduced duties of the service being under consideration.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved that the reduction should take place on the 1st of October, 1872. He said that two years ago, when the taxes were modified so as to be levied only upon spirits, that the President had been authorized to consolidate the collection districts, but it had been done only to a very limited extent. In the State of Illinois there were at this day the same number of collection districts as when taxes were levied upon a thousand articles.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Finance Committee had carefully considered this matter, and were satisfied that no earlier time could be fixed without detriment to the public service.

Mr. BAYARD, a member of the Finance Committee, said the reduction could be made by the 1st of October without any injury to the public service.

Mr. CASSERLEY intimated that the object of fixing the 1st of January was to keep these officers in until after the election. It was a good time to country that the election was to take place in November, for if it was a year off, those officers would all be kept in until that time at the expense of the country.

Mr. MORTON said if the force was reduced prematurely, it would result in loss to the Government, and would be anything but economy.

The motion of Mr. TRUMBULL was lost—ayes 17, nays 34. The amendment of the Committee was then agreed to.

Other additional sections were adopted, providing that all suits for recovery of any tax or penalty erroneously collected shall be commenced within two years after the cause of action occurred. Claims occurring prior to the passage of that act to be commenced within one year from its passage.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, of Vermont, section 8 was amended to provide that all goods in bond on the day this act takes effect on which the duty has been paid shall be entitled to a refund amounting to the difference between the duties paid and the duties imposed by this act.

Mr. SAWYER moved as an amendment the House bill providing for the appointment of a commission on the subject of wages and hours of labor, and the division of profits between labor and capital in the United States.

Mr. HILL said the next thing Congress would be instituting a commission to inquire into the domestic relations of husbands and wives.

Mr. CARPENTER characterized the whole proposition as utterly ridiculous, and not worthy of a moment's serious consideration. Congress, in such a measure as this, was going entirely outside of its constitutional functions

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (Wednesday, May 29,) MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., referee, sold a three-story brick house, together with a small gore lot, 25 by about 30, situate on the east side of the Grand Boulevard, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets, for $9,500, the purchaser of the premises being ERASTUS BRAINORD, the owner of a second mortgage upon the same. The same firm also sold a farm of eighty-seven acres of land located at Sleepy Hollow, in the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, two and a half miles north of Tarrytown, with farm buildings thereon, for $16,530, or at the rate of $190 per acre. The purchaser of the property was J. R. BROWN, of this City. In addition to the above, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., by order of trustees, disposed of the two-story Philadelphia brick house and lot, No. 119 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, (Harlem,) 265 feet east of Fourth-avenue, for $6,025; purchaser, EDWARD A. HAMMOND. This property formed a portion of assets of the North American Fire Insurance Company. No further real estate sales were made, and the only other business transacted were two stock auctions, conducted by MULLER, WILKINS & CO. and HUGH N. CAMP, respectively, particulars concerning which are given below. A report of the suburban sale held at Wyoming, N. J., yesterday, by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., will be published to-morrow, as will, also, if received, those of the sale of the Prospect Park lots, made by J. COLE, of the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn. We should be glad, if possible, to speak somewhat more fully as to the general state of the market and the prospects of business for the Summer, but at present, the daily transactions and reports of country auctions occupy our space to such an extent that we are precluded from attending to other matters. It is our design, however, at an early day to devote more time to these subjects.

The auction held on Tuesday, May 28, at College Point, Queens County, Long Island, by JAMES JOHNSON, Jr., was as unequivocal success, every lot, 200 in number, being sold at excellent figures, the result showing an advance of nearly thirty per cent. over the prices realized at a similar sale held last year. The average price realized on Tuesday was $235 per City lot, the lowest sum received for a single lot being $100, and the highest $695. The total of the sale reached the sum of $45,000. About 1,500 persons were present at the auction, and although a majority of the buyers were from the City, a good demand for lots was evident, and about one-third of the purchasers reside at College Point. A detailed report, with names, &c., is appended. The auction at Ocean Point Station, Rockaway, Queens County, conducted by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., on Tuesday, was also largely attended, and the result achieved a very satisfactory one, some 350 City lots being sold at an aggregate of about $8,000, or at an average of $48 each. In this instance most of the buyers were from Brooklyn and Williamsburg. Full details are annexed. Another auction will be held on Thursday, June 11. In reference to the sale announced for Tuesday at West Bergen Depot, Jersey City, N. J., LEWIS E. WOOD, auctioneer, the result was not as satisfactory as was expected, for but few persons being in attendance, and those present seeming indisposed to make bids approximating to the real value of the lots offered, it was deemed best by the owners to withdraw the property for the present from the public market.

Today, at the Exchange, MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will offer at public auction four lots, with cottages thereon, situate on One Hundred and Fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; while at legal sales, respectively under the direction of JAMES M. MILLER and JOSEPH MCGUIRE, auctioneers, a building lot on One Hundred and Thirty first-street, near Eighth-avenue, and a house and lot on One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, near Second-avenue, will, in addition, be offered. Today, also, at West Summit, N. J., on the property, at 2 P. M., the John R. Burnet farm, of 105 acres, divided into twelve plots of from three to thirty acres each, is advertised to be sold by ROSE, CROSS & DICKINSON. The auction being announced as peremptory, to satisfy claims, is of importance, and an opportunity for a desirable investment is thus presented. Special cars for auction will be attached to the 11:20 A. M. train from foot of Barclay-street, this City.

At private sale, V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, report having recently sold in one parcel 4 lots, in size each 25 by 100, on the south side of West Seventy-third-street, 118 feet west of the Grand Boulevard, for $27,000. Also one lot, same size, on the north side of East Seventy-third-street, 110 feet east of Third-avenue, for $3,750. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having made the following important sale to G. W. POLLION: One block, bounded by Eighth-avenue, Avenue St. Nicholas, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, containing twenty-eight full lots, (One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street is 100 feet wide;) also, the block bounded by Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth streets and New-avenue, as laid out by the Park Commissioners, containing twenty-eight full lots, the whole being sold for $200,000, about $6,000 per lot for the Eighth-avenue lots. This property is considered by good judges to be cheap, and a judicious selection by the buyer. G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway, reports having sold a plot of six lots, on the north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth street, for $60,500, the plot having a front of 100 feet on the avenue and 140 feet on the street. The sale of four lots, each 20 by 102.2, on the south side of Eighty-fourth-street, 70 feet west of Madison-avenue, for $24,000, is also reported. It was consummated on the street yesterday that five lots on the south-east corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-fifth-street had been purchased by parties interested for the proposed erection of Dr. HEPWORTH'S new church, but the contract price was not stated.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

At the stock sale at the Exchange, yesterday, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., the following securities were disposed of at the percentage prices noted:

$10,000 United States six per cent. registered stock of 1881, interest January and July, gold, $5,000 each, at 117¾.

$11,000 United States six per cent. registered bond of 1881, interest January and July, gold, $1,000 each, at 117¾.

$1,500 United States six per cent. registered bond, 1881, interest January and July, gold, at 117.

$60,000 United States six per cent. registered bonds, 1881, interest January and July, gold, $5,000 each, at 117⅛.

$1,000 Junction Railroad seven per cent. bond, assumed by Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, Dec. 1, 1872, interest June and December, at 101¾.

$4,000 Illinois Central Railroad Company 7 per cent. bonds, April 1, 1875, interest April and October, $500 each, at 93½.

$5,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. bonds, Jan. 1, 1894, interest January and July, $1,000 each, at 48.

$6,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. bonds, Jan. 1, 1898, interest January and July, $1,000 each, at 48.

$5,000 North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds, July 1, 1883, interest January and July, $1,000 each, at 44.

$6,000 Jersey City 6 per cent registered bonds, Feb. 1, 1874, interest January and July, $2,000 each, at 98.

$1,000 Jersey City 6 per cent registered bond, Feb. 1, 1884, interest Jan. and July, at 98.

25 shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank, $100 each, at 185½.

200 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, at 137.

30 shares Bank of America, $100 each, at 153.

20 shares New-York County Bank, $100 each, at 220.

16 shares Bank of the State of New-York, $100 each, at 110.

93 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each, at 154.

30 shares Irving National Bank, $50 each, at 127½.

100 shares Broadway National Bank, $25 each, at 290.

33 shares Nassau Bank, $100 each, at 103½.

25 shares New-York Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, at 145.

50 shares Columbia Fire Insurance Company, $30 each, at 80½.

159 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, $100 each, at 247.

87 shares New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, preferred stock, $100 each, at 117.

13 shares New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, preferred stock, $100 each, at 117½.

16 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, $100 each, at 147.

8 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company scrip stock, $100 each, 30 per cent. paid, at 148.

$25,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company First Consolidated Coupon Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1898, interest January and July, $100 each, at 97¾.

One share of New-York Society Library, at 100.

$4,000 Washington square, Richmond County, Staten Island, seven per Cent. Bonds, principal payable 1887, interest Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, $1,000 each, at 86.

Fifty shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, $50 each, at 206.

Fifteen shares Germania Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, at 105.

Twenty shares German-American Insurance Company, $100 each, 101.

Ten shares Anchor Life Insurance Company, $100 each, at 81.

Forty shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, at 15½.

HUGH N. CAMP also disposed of stocks, &c., as follows:

Forty shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, par $25, $1 50 for lot.

Twenty shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, par $50, $1 25 for lot.

Twenty shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, par $50, $1 25 for lot.

Sixty shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, par $50, $1 for lot.

Thirty-five shares Humboldt Fire Insurance Company, par $100, 75 per cent.

Thirteen shares Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, par $100, 75 per cent.

Fifty dollars United States five-twenty bond, third series, 1867, with coupons of May, 1871. November, 1871, and May, 1872, attached, 120¾ per cent.

Fifteen hundred shares Union Consolidated Mining Company, of Tennessee, par $10, at 50 87½ cents per share.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, May 29.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 3-story brick house and lot, e. s. Grand Boulevard, 77.5 ft. s. 78th-st: lot, 20.3x84.4x20.5x80.5.. $9,500

By A. J. Bleecker, son & Co.

1 2-story Philadelphia brick house and lot, No. 119 East 126th.. n. s, 265 ft. e. 4th-av.; lot, 25x99.11; house, 22x40.. 5,025

MOUNT PLEASANT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 farm containing 87 acres of land, with farm buildings thereon, situated at Sleepy Hollow, per acre, $190.. 16,530

Suburban Sales, Tuesday, May 28.

COLLEGE POINT, LONG ISLAND.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

2 lots, Nos. 11 and 12, 13th-st.; S. Carpenter, $220 each	$1,240
2 lots, Nos. 9 and 10, 12th-st.; John Hepban, $525 each	1,050
2 lots, Nos. 7 and 8, 13th-st.; John L. Benecke, $575 each	1,150
4 lots, Nos. 13 to 16, inclusive, 14th-st.; John Leeds, $300	1,200
2 lots, Nos. 17 and 18, 14th-st.; J. L. Benecke, $335 each	670
3 lots, Nos. 19, 20 and 21, 8th-av.; John Viegel, $155 each	1,125
3 lots, Nos. 5, 6 and 7, 14th-st.; Charles Smiling, $305 each	915
2 lots, Nos. 8, 9 and 10, 14th-st.; J. L. Benecke, $440 each	1,320
1 lot, No. 11, 8th-av.; Martin Beers, $405	405
4 lots, Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 21, 15th-st.; J. Knodell, $275 each	1,100
4 lots, Nos. 13 to 17, inclusive, 15th-st.; H. Fels, $340 each	1,020
4 lots Nos. 29 to 12, inclusive, 15th-st.; M. Bluxom, $300 each	1,200
2 lots, No. 7 and 8, 15th-st.; Jacob Jah, $320 each	640
2 lots, Nos. 5 and 6, 15th-st.; Mary Nolan, $300	600
4 lots, No. 1 to 4, inclusive, 16th-st.; M. Corcoran, $250	1,000
2 lots, Nos. 20 and 24, 16th-st.; T. S. Dick, $265 each	530
2 lots, Nos. 21 and 22, 16th-st.; Mrs. G. Burke, $255 each	510
2 lots, Nos. 19 and 20, 16th-st.; J. S. Darby, $260	520
2 lots, Nos. 17 and 18, 16th-st.; H. Schroeder, $240 each	480
2 lots, Nos. 15 and 16, 16th-st.; M. McKenna, $240 each	480
2 lots, Nos. 43 and 44, 16th-st.; L. Frederick, $245 each	490
2 lots, Nos. 9 to 12, inclusive, 16th-st.; H. Walsh, $200 each	800
2 lots, Nos. 7 and 8, 16th-st.; F. Keier, $200 each	400
2 lots, Nos. 5 and 6, 16th-st.; G. Parthemmuller, $180 each	360
4 lots, Nos. 1 to 4, inclusive, 17th-st.; J. Smythe, $185 each	740
4 lots, Nos. 22 to 25, inclusive, 17th-st.; G. Brohm, $210 each	840
2 lots, Nos. 20 and 21, 17th-st.; J. Drummon, $205 each	410
2 lots, Nos. 18 and 19, on 17th-st.; L. Schroeder, $190 each	380
2 lots, Nos. 17 and 16, on 17th-st.; L. Fredrick, $200 each	400
3 lots, Nos. 13 to 15, inclusive, 17th-st.; W. Thomsen, $200 each	600
3 lots, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 17th-st.; C. Wolf, $180 each	540
4 lots, Nos. 5 to 8, inclusive, 17th-st.; P. Burkett, $185 each	740
2 lots, Nos. 9 and 40, 17th-st.; J. Dimmock, $168 each	360
1 lot, No. 11, 17th-st.; Michael Tuhe, $165	165
1 lot, No. 12, 17th-st.; W. Thomson, $165	165
1 lot, No. 13, 17th-st.; J. Caton, $145	145
2 lots, Nos. 19 to 22, inclusive, 10th-av.; C. Tozel, $25 each	940
4 lots, Nos. 15 to 18, inclusive, 10th-st.; L. B. Deschler, $200 each	1,150
4 lots, Nos. 2, 3, 13 and 14, 10th-st.; R. D. Schlesinger, $230 each	920
4 lots, Nos. 9 to 12, inclusive, 10th-st.; H. Dascher, $240 each	840
5 lots, Nos. 4 to 8, inclusive, Victoria-place; L. Fredericks, $285 each	1,425
4 lots, Nos. 1 to 4, inclusive, 10th-st.; Mr. Beneke, $250 each	800
2 lots, Nos. 5 and 6, 10th-st.; Wm. Kirby, $195 each	390
1 lot, No. 7, 10th-st.; F. Caier	190
2 lots, Nos. 8 and 9, 10th-st.; T. S. Dick, $185 each	370
2 lots, Nos. 10 and 11, 10th-st.; J. Illg, $165 each	330
3 lots, Nos. 10 to 12, inclusive, opposite; Wm. Kirby, $200 each	600
4 lots on block No. 25; N. L. Beneke, $185 each	740
2 lots adjoining; Wm. Kirby, $180 each	360
2 lots adjoining; Wm. Thomson, $160 each	320
2 lots on 10th-st.; D. D. Prince, $175 each	700
3 lots on 10th-st.; T. L. Dick, $215 each	645
4 lots on 11th-st.; J. L. Beneke, $175 each	750
4 lots on 11th-st., Nos. 22 to 20, inclusive; J. L. Beneke, $145 each	580
4 lots on 11th-st., Nos. 19 to 22, inclusive; J. L. Beneke, $130 each	520
3 lots on 11th-st., Nos. 16 to 18, inclusive; J. L. Beneke, $185 each	555
4 lots on 11th-st., block No. 26; J. L. Beneke, $170 each	680
4 lots on 11th-st., block No. 26; J. Darbee, $150 each	600
2 lots on 11th-st., block No. 26; Wm. Thomson, $140 each	280
5 lots on 11th-st., block Nos. 16 to 20; B. Hyans, $140 each	700
4 lots on 11th-st., block No. 27; B. Hyans, $150 each	600
4 lots on 16th-st., block No. 14; J. L. Beneke, $160 each	640
4 lots on 16th-st., block No. 14; T. S. Dick, $195 each	780
4 lots on 11th-st., block No. 10; T. S. Dick, $125 each	500
4 lots on 19th-st., block No. 5; J. L. Beneke, $100 each	400

OCEAN POINT STATION, L. I.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

Block No. 2.

Plot No. 15 Grove-av., 3 50-100 lots; John Cumings, per lot, $30	$105 00
Plot No. 16 Grove-av., same size; John W. Moore, per lot, $25	87 50
Plot No. 17 Grove-av., same size; Wm. R. Dixon, per lot, $25	90 00
Plot No. 18 Grove-av., same size; A. N. Lawrence, per lot, $25	87 50
Plot No. 19 Grove-av., same size; Morris Williams, per lot, $30	90 00

Block No. 4.

Plot No. 1, corner Chesnut and Prospect avs., 4 52-100; lots J. W. Rippenhayen, per lot, $42 50	$192 00
Plot No. 2 Prospect-av., 3 50-100 lots; same buyer, per lot, $27 50	96 00

Block No. 6.

Plot No. 13, Prospect-av., 3 48-100 lots; Albert W. Holmes, per lot, $32 50	113
Plot No. 14, Prospect-av., same size; same purchaser, per lot, $27 50	95
Plot No. 15 Prospect-av., same size; Alex. Hamilton, per lot, $27 50	113
Plot No. 16, 17 Prospect-av., same size; same purchaser, per lot, $27 50	95
Plot No. 17, Prospect-av., same size; same purchaser, per lot, $27 50	113
Plot No. 18, Prospect-av., same size; same purchaser, per lot, $30	104

Block No. 7.

Plot No. 4, Locust-av., 2 87-100 lots; George McKay, per lot, $37 50	$107
Plot No. 5, Locust-av., same size; Franklin M. Keator, per lot, $40	114
Plot No. 9, Locust-av., same size; George McKay, $32 50 per lot	93
Plot No. 13, corner Broadway and Locust-av., 5 50-100 lots; F. B. Latting, per lot, $65	383
Plot No. 17, Maple-av., 2 87-100 lots; George McKay, per lot, $55	157
Plot No. 18, Maple-av., same size; Saml. W. Lawrence, per lot, $60	172
Plot No. 21, Maple-av., same size; J. B. Morford, per lot, $70	200
Plot No. 22, Maple-av., same size; same buyer, per lot, $62 50	178
Plot No. 25, Maple-av., same size; Foster Davenport, per lot, $42 50	121
Plot No. 26, Maple-av., same size; same buyer, per lot, $42 50	121

Block No. 16.

Plot No. 3, Spencer-av., 2 50-100 lots; William Dyckman, per lot, $35	$87
Plot No. 3, Spencer-av., 2 50-100 lots; William Dyckman, per lot, $35	87
Plot Nos. 5 and 7, Spencer-av., each 2 50-100 lots; Charles McNeal, per lot, $27 50	281

Block No. 7.

Plot No. 10, Willow-av., 1 82-100 lots; J. B. Morford, per lot, $40	$72
Plot No. 11, Willow-av., 1 80-100 lots; J. B. Morford, per lot, $37 50	67
Plot No. 12, Willow-av., 1 77-100 lots; Edward McCulch, per lot, $37 50	66
Plot No. 13, Willow-av., 1 76-100 lots; N. Lawrence, per lot, $40	70

Block No. 18.

Plot No. 1, corner Chestnut and Ocean avs., 3 72-100 lots; Nebold Lawrence, per lot, $100	322
Plot No. 4, Willow-av., 2 lots; Adam Adams, per lot, $47 50	95
Plot No. 5, Willow-av., same size; John A. Wood, per lot, $45	90
Plot No. 9, Willow-av., same size; Chas. McNeil, per lot, $42 50	85
Plot No. 14, Willow-av., same size; J. W. Rappenhagen, per lot, $32 50	65
Plot No. 15, Willow-av., same size; Robert Sims, per lot, $40	80
Plot No. 18, Willow-av., same size; James Gray, per lot, $37 50	75

Block No. 19.

Plot No. 6, Central-av., 2 35-100 lots; Dr. Ausbach, per lot, $50	117
Plot No. 7, Central-av., 2 34-100 lots; J. E. Barton, per lot, $60	140
Plot No. 10, Central-av., 2 32-100 lots; Major Westervelt, per lot, $70	162
Plot No. 11, Central-av., same size; J. E. Barton, per lot, $65	185
Plot No. 14, Central-av., 2 38-100 lots; Sidney L. Jackson, per lot, $80	184
Plot No. 15, corner Central and Ocean avs., 2 18-100 lots; Nathan Hubbell, per lot, $155	477
Plot No. 18, Willow-av., 2 lots; Charles Funger, per lot, $50	100
Plot No. 19, Willow-av., same size; Kuneke Franks, per lot, $50	100
Plot No. 22, Willow-av., same size; Morris Fosdick, per lot, $40	80
Plot No. 23, Willow-av., same size; John A. Wood, per lot, $42 50	85
Plot No. 26, Willow-av., same size; F. Wilcox, per lot, $27 50	55
Plot No. 29, Willow-av., same size; Wm. Dixon, per lot, $30	60
Plot No. 30, Willow-av., 2 18-100 lots; F. E. Burrough, per lot, $47 50	103

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, May 28.

Bloomingdale road, lots Nos. 105 and 103, and part of lot No. 101, on Lots' map of Manhattanville, September, 1806	$5,200
Bowery, s. s., Nos. 85 and 85½, 25x112, one-third part	8,733
Bowery, s. s., No. 85, 25x112.10, one-third part	8,500
Cherry-st., s. s., No. 60, 132.8 ft. e. of Roosevelt-st., 24.11x63.7, two-third part	4,733
Chrystie-st., w. s., Nos. 61 and 63, 50x100, two-third part	10,666
Elizabeth-st., w. s., No. 245, 25x92.6	13,800
Henry-st., s. s., 239.3 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 24x½ block	24,000
7th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x97.6	24,000
28th-st., s. s., 525 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	9,500
32d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20.10x98.9	17,400
52d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x100.5, sub to mortgage $25,000	nom.
55th-st., s. s., 172 3 ft. e. of Broadway, 20x100.5	13,000
56th-st., n. s., 96.8 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x100.5	21,500
57th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x99.8	7,000
85th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 12½x100.5; 65th-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5	nom.
92d-st., s. s., 225 feet w. of 3d-av., 75x100.5	34,000
74th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x102.2	10,100
83d-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	8,250
80th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.5	10,000
123d-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x.00.11	2,500
127th-st., s. s. corner of 4th-av., 18x74.10	15,000
127th-st., s. s., 36 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x74.10	13,000
128th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th-av., e. 300 by s. 82.5 by s. w. 112.1 by n. w. 236.10 by n. 101.5	25,790
5th-av., n. e. corner of 28th-st., 25x100; 28th-st., n. e., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x98.9; gore in rear of 28th-st., 4.7x5.5x2	175,000
5th-av., s. s., 275 ft. s. of 84th-st., 25x100	2,500
5th-av., s. e. corner 84th-st., 25.8x100	71,000
5th-av., s. e., 75.6 ft. s. of 85th-st., 75.6x100	84,000

LEASES.

Maiden-lane, No. 89, 5 years, per year	$3,000
d-av., No. 146, 5 years, per year	1,900

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BOULEVARD LOTS

FOR SALE.

A very large parcel near the circle.

ALSO,

A fine residence and 50 lots near 140th-st.

ALSO,

A large front near 80th-st., with corner on 11th-av.

ALSO,

Near the circle a fine corner plot.

ALSO,

A full block running through to 10th-av., near 90th-st.

ALSO,

Another block adjoining the above.]

ALSO,

A number of plots of 1 to 6 lots on the Boulevard, below 110th-st.

ALSO,

Several fine parcels on best corners of 8th, 9th, 10th or 11th avs., from 94th-st. to Smyrlen Dwyvil Creek.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

Two entire fronts—eight lots and four adjoining lots, (200x150,) two on each street—in all twelve lots, 25x100 each, for sale on easy terms, say one-third cash, balance on bond and mortgage, three or five or more years.

These plots are being reduced to the new grade of 8th-av., and will be sold deliverable on the grade of said 8th-av.

The Central Park Commissioners have a large force of men cutting and blasting away the abrupt rock opposite these plots, after which it is understood the ground will be stepped and terraced from near the Circle at 106th-st., giving one of the rarest and most beautiful features on or about the Park. These plots, 2.0x150, afford the opportunity of such improvements and buildings, stables, &c., as will make a Central Park residence most desirable; or if one or two or three parties secure a plot, wanting a large house and grounds, buildings like those of the Messrs. Phelps and Dodge, on Madison-av., between 36th and 37th sts., can be erected, the ground meantime increasing in value during the five or ten years they may be thus occupied, to a very large amount above the price the plots can now be bought at. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BOULEVARD LOTS FOR SALE, BY G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

HUGH N. CAMP,

No. 106 Broadway,
REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AUCTIONEER.
Charge of estates solicited.

BARGAINS.

OVER 2,500 HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

"MONTHLY RECORD" GRATIS,
WILLIAM TUCKER,
No. 220 5th-av., above 26th-st.

LOTS FOR SALE ON THE EAST SIDE by HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway:

30th-st., near 8th-av., four lots.
67th-st., near Madison-av., two lots.
80th-st., near Madison-av., eight lots.
115th-st., near 6th-av.; two lots, cheap, running from the Depot, on the town of Milford line, is just the place for a country pleasure residence and trout-pond. Will be sold for $2,700. Address Box No. 185, Milford, Conn.

AT GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND—A Two-story and attic house, handsomely finished, and three acres; delightfully situated; three minutes from depot; coach-house, lawn, fine garden and flower-beds. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BRICK FACTORY, 80x60 feet; 15-horse engine; large frontage; private dwelling; three minutes from ferry. J. & A. E. SIDDALL, Stapleton, Staten Island, or to E. MARTIN, No. 125 Macdougal-st.

100 ACRES, THIRTY MILES IN NEW-Jersey; 2,400 fruit trees, four acres asparagus; country house nine and healthy; $3,000 cash, balance on long time. THOMPSON, No. 208 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PECONIC House, Greenport, Long Island. Apply to D. G. FLOYD, Greenport.

SUMMIT, N. J.—PROPERTY FOR SALE, Exchange, or lease. J. H. HOBART, Jr., No. 54 Wall-st., Room No. 27.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

For sale on Long Island, within five miles of New-York, a beautiful plot of ground containing 2,000 city lots, elegantly located, being but 500 yards from the South Side Railroad. One quarter of a mile from the Long Island and one mile from the Flushing Depots. Two lines of horse-cars run to the property from Williamsburg ferries; fare only five cents. No objectionable property anywhere in the vicinity. This is the most desirable plot for cutting up to be found within twenty miles of New-York. Parties desiring to purchase the whole property on easy terms may apply to I. A. BATCHELDER, No. 4 Exchange Court.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.

Quick transit being no longer a matter of doubt, makes Westchester property desirable for investment.

Parties desirous of informing themselves as to its present and future prospects are invited to call on the undersigned, who, by long residence in the county, can give full information regarding it.

FOR SALE,

Within half hour's run of Central Park, places, improved and unimproved, of from one to twenty-five acres, at prices which cannot fail to pay very handsomely, as investments.

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., a beautiful country seat, consisting of a large and commodious French-roof house, with modern improvements; eleven rooms, parlor, dining-room, butler's pantry, &c., fitted throughout with gas and hot and cold water, gas-burners and grates, trimmed with hard wood; the entire house built in the most improved manner. Also, a splendid new and commodious stable, and about five acres of ground; shade and fruit-trees in abundance. It has a fine elevation, overlooking Long Island Sound. Fine fishing, boating and bathing. Steam-boats ply daily between there and New-York, passing within 100 feet of the house. Ten minutes from depot; twelve trains each way daily, stopping at station. Apply to KNAPP & FITCH, South Norwalk, or to JNO. H. KNAPP, Nos. 64 and 66 Maiden-lane.

MORNINGSIDE MANSION IN PITTSfield, (Berkshire County,) MASS.—The villa, recently owned and occupied by Judge B. R. Curtis, is offered for sale. From ten to one hundred acres of meadow, tillage and wood land, can be had with it; the land is one first quality and has a warm, south-easterly exposure; the buildings are all in perfect repair and carefully adapted to Summer and Winter occupancy; it is provided with a prolific grapery, a large and extensive fruit orchard, and extensive garden grounds, well cared for and inviting; the site commands an unusual range of Berkshire scenery, and the place is considered one of the very finest villas in the country; it is one mile from the centre of Pittsfield. Inquire of E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE Hudson, two miles north of New Hamburg, the residence and farm known as the Clinton Point Farm, celebrated chiefly for the beauty of its site, but for grandeur and beauty. Must be seen to be appreciated. Will sell, with the house, either fifty or any part of three hundred acres of land, at a low price, and upon easy terms. The mansion, gardener's cottage, farm-house, graperies, hot-house, lodge at entrance, barns, and all other buildings in perfect order; will take in payment New-York or Brooklyn City property. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Bank, New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS—ON THE JERSEY side and about one and a half miles from the Jersey City ferry slip, and laying beautifully ready for immediate improvements. I have for sale a plot of about eighty acres to be sold as an entirety. In its being in the neighborhood, there is a large prospective advance. One or more parties can make on this property, (now mostly under cultivation,) by an early purchase, an advance in a comparatively short time, closely approximating to the rise on Boulevard lots. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELIZABETH.—BEAUTIFUL VILLA; forty minutes' ride; superb travel; sixty trains; trip fare, twenty-five cents; commutation, eleven cents; near depots; extra large lot, in garden, lawn, fruit and flowers; in the city convenience, pavements, gas, bath, police, schools, markets, &c.; cottage of twelve rooms, well designed; splendid location, (intersection of Westfield-av. and Bayway;) first-class residence going up on all sides. Terms easy. Rent, $1,200. For permit inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, near by, or for description and full particulars, address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF CANandaigua, Ontario County, New-York, the late residence of Hon. Thomas Granger. The premises contain seventeen acres of excellent land, upon which is a beautiful hickory grove. The house is large, commodious, in good condition, and has every convenience of a first-class city house; an abundance of fruit upon the premises, with grapery and greenhouse in the garden. For particulars address A. H. HOWELL, in Canandaigua, or HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., No. 24 Broadway, New-York.

THE ELEGANT MANSION, FURnished or unfurnished, and grounds of Adams Bailey, at Sea dale, Westchester County; twenty-two acres lawn, garden and heavy timber; house large and replete with City comforts; unsurpassed view in every direction: one mile from depot. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

THE LARGEST TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW YORK CITY.—1,000 acres, two miles and a half from King's Bridge and less than one mile from the Hudson River. For particulars inquire of CHAS. W. BATHGATE, Fordham.

HANDSOME STONE HOUSE, WITH tower, out-buildings and grounds, of the late E. D. Nelson, at Scarsdale, nineteen miles by Harlem Railroad; contains nine rooms, with modern improvements, fine lawn, garden, shrubbery and fruit. Apply to A. V. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST AND most complete country-seats on the Sound; will be sold with furniture, horses, carriages, poultry, &c., &c.; fine park and ground, beautifully laid out. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS—LARGE AND SMALL, FOR SALE in New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with great prospective value. Apply to S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 104 Broadway, one door from Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—SPECIALTY.—HAMILton Villa, corner of Main-st. and Park-av., offer complete place, one acre, stables, fruit, forest shade trees, residence; eleven rooms; improvements; near depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Eight-roomed cottage; large garden filled with fruit trees and grape-vines in bearing; price, $5,500. Apply to proprietor of Englewood House.

ORANGE, N. J.—EVERY DESCRIPTION of property for sale and to let in Orange and vicinity. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, and No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A handsome country residence at Morristown, N. J., with 4 to 40 acres; see photograph. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BUILDing lot, 25x100, on Clark-av., Hudson City, N. J. Apply at Cigar-store of HENRY MILLER, No. 421 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The beautiful country home of Chiddingstone, being a part of the manor of the late Chancellor Livingston, in Columbia County, New-York, upon the banks of the Hudson River, and three miles from Tivoli Station; five or six trains each way daily. The mountain and river views from this place are unequaled, and the view from the piazza has been so graphically described by Barry Gray in a recent number of the *Home Journal*. The property consists of eighty acres of improved land, upon which are native woods, a mansion-house (new) of stone and brick, French roof, frescoed, with tank, bath, &c. Also, large cottage, fourteen rooms; coach-house and stables, farm barns, sheds, ice and wood houses, machine, carpenter and other shops, all new, newly painted and in perfect order. The property is well undermined, has four wells of good water. No fever and ague here. Churches and school near. Furniture, stock and farming implements sold also if desired. Apply on the premises to T. S. CLARKSON, Tivoli, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late A. G. Hazard, in the centre of the beautiful town of Enfield, Conn., about nine miles from Springfield and seventeen miles from Hartford. It comprises about forty-five acres of land, fronting on Enfield-st., and all the buildings desirable for a gentleman's residence, is situated near churches, schools and the post-office, and about a

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDONDERRY.

From Piers Nos 41 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, Capt. THOMPSON....Saturday, June 1, at 1:30 P. M.
SPAIN, Capt. GRACE.....Saturday, June 8, at 7 A. M.
CANADA, Webster...Saturday, June 15, at 11 A. M.
HOLLAND, Capt. BRAGG...Saturday, June 22, at 5 P. M.
EGYPT, Capt. GEOGAN....Saturday, June 29, at 12 M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sumner, Wednesday, June 5, at 3 P. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas, Wednesday, June 19, at 2:30 P. M.
Cabin passage.....$75 and $85, currency
Steerage.....$3, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....June 5, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....June 12, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....June 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....June 26, at 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..July 2, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.July 10, at 8 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, $30, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....June 1, 1½ P. M.
BALTIC.....June 8, 7 A. M.
ATLANTIC.....June 15, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC.....June 22, 4½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unsurpassed, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....DANRE.....Saturday, June 1
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE....Saturday, June 15
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN....Saturday, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, July 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from New-York every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

EXPRESS STEAMERS. EXTRA STEAMERS.

Australia...Saturday, June 1 | Britannia...Wed., June 5
Columbia...Saturday, June 8 | Olympia....Wed., June 12
Europa....Saturday, June 15 | Assyria....Wed., June 19
Anglia....Saturday, June 22 | Caledonia...Wed., June 26
India....Saturday, June 29 | Iowa....Wed., July 3
California...Saturday, July 6 | Trinacria....Wed., July 10

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates—$65 to London, Liverpool, Queenstown or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at low rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, May 30, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, June 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, June 8, 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Thursday, June 13, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, June 15, 12 M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....33
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

Russia...Wed'sday, May 29 | Abyssinia...Sat'day, June 1
Cuba....Wed'sday, June 5 | Batavia...Sat'day, June 8
Scotia...Wed'sday, June 12 | Algeria...Sat'day, June 15
Java....Wed'sday, June 19 | Perthia...Sat'day, June 22
China...Wed'sday, June 26 | Calabria...Sat'day, June 29

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from Pier No. 40, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other Continental, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 2 Battery Place, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, June 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, June 12, from Pier No. 13 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER.....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Aug. 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) June 30.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. BAKER, June 6.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 13.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

The United States Mail steamer TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 2 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD BROS. & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Tuesday, June 11
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., June 18
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Monday, July 1
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., July 9

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

May 30.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. —, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of May 28.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco June 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, May 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE, FOR LONG BRANCH AND ALL STATIONS ON THIS AND CONNECTING RAILROADS, INCLUDING PHILADELPHIA, VINELAND, BRIDGETON, GREENWICH, &c., &c.

On and after May 15, steamer connecting with the trains of this Road at Sandy Hook will leave Pier No. 28 North River as follows:

6:40 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c.

9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, Toms River, Waretown, and intermediate stations.

5 P. M. for Long Branch and all intermediate stations.

The first-class steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT have been purchased by this Company, and are now being put in complete order for the Summer business.

The Summer arrangement will commence early in June, with the boats above named, when Long Branch trains will be run on better time than heretofore.

Commutation rates have been reduced.

G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 5 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

BOATS LEAVE PECK-SLIP, PIER NO. 24, for
HARLEM AND ASTORIA,
Landing at 11th, 106th and 120th sts., at 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 A. M., and 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 P. M.

Express boats, landing at 120th-st. only, at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Last boat leaves Harlem for Peck-slip at 6 P. M.

N.B.—This is the only line that connects with boats for High Bridge and King's Bridge.

Sunday boats leave hourly from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy, landing at Cauldwell's. Fare fifty cents by the fastest night boats on the Hudson. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE. Boats C. VIDDARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck and Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens' West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST. FOR RED BANK, and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 25th...3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 25th...7:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 28th...8:00 A. M.	Monday, 27th...8:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 29th, 8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 28th...1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 30th, 3:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 29th, 2:00 P. M.
Friday, 31st...1:30 A. M.	Thursday, 30th...2:00 P. M.
Saturday, June 1, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, 31st...2:30 P. M.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Piermont, Haverstraw, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, Tarrytown, S. Sing, Haverstraw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & Tappan Ferry connects with N. R. R. trains.

OLD-ESTABLISHED ALBANY and Troy line steamers, landing at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, daily, Saturdays excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms, 75 cents; fare to Cat-kill, 10 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONSTITUTION, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 North River, daily, except Sunday, at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH—The beautiful steam-boat NEELY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-WHEEL steamer, (iron,) 200 feet long by 28 feet beam; one side-wheel steamer, (wood,) 207 feet long by 28½ foot beam. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

FOR ROUNDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 20, every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport Mail-train.
9:30 A. M.—Sag Harbor, Southampton Bridge, Hampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
9:00 A. M.—Rockaway Excursion-train.
10:30 A. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
1:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Sag Harbor Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
6:00 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
7:00 P. M., from 34th-st., East River—Rockaway Express-train.

The above trains leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later than James-slip.

Sunday trains for Far Rockaway and all stations leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:45 P. M.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Continental Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

TO NEWPORT BY RAILROAD.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

On and after May 20, 1872, cars for this road will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NORWALK, and barges SANDS, MYERS, HAWKETT and PILGRIM; also, Dudley's, Raritan Beach, Spring Hill and Myers' Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

ICE CREAM.

DUNNINGTON & KNIGHT'S ICE-CREAM.

MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY.

Superior in quality and below the prices of any other establishment. Families, hotels, restaurants, church entertainments and the trade supplied. Depots, No. 205 4th-av., No. 1,264 Broadway, and No. 77 Chatham-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF SIX SHARES UNION PACIFC RAILROAD STOCK, in the name of J. Sampson, dated February, 18/0, and is No. 1,921; all parties are cautioned against purchasing same.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.,
The favorite Summer resort, is 1,200 feet above the sea, and is unsurpassed in its fine drives and splendid scenery by any place in the country. The spring is a pure chalybeate water, and has decided medical virtues. The house is reached via Morris and Essex Railroad to Hackettstown, and thence three miles by stage. A fine cottage, now ready for occupancy, can be had, with private table if desired. Refers, in New-York City, to J. Cave, Aubemarle Hotel, or Abraham Smith, Coleman House, or E. B. Coleman, Carlton House, Baltimore. Rooms secured on application, No. 58 Clinton-place, New-York, or to J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor, Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J.

CLARENDON HOUSE,

Clarendon Springs, Vermont,

Is now open. The mountain scenery, salubrious air and mineral springs are the attractions of this place to all seeking a desirable Summer resort. Terms reasonable. Carriages at West Rutland to meet all regular railroad trains. E. MURRAY, Proprietor.

COOPER COTTAGE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Opposite the depot, is now open.
FIRST-CLASS BOARD.
Terms, $3 per day; $12 to $18 per week.

C. F. HENDRICKSON, Proprietor.

WATER GAP HOUSE,

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

This large and elegant hotel just completed, will open on the 15th prox. No pains have been spared in making it as perfect as possible. Gas and water throughout. Scenery the finest in the country. Terms, $20 per week; $4 per day.

L. W. BRODHEAD & BRO., Proprietors.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island.

This magnificent hotel, having been greatly enlarged and improved, is now the finest and best equipped in this State; will be opened June 1; can be reached either by South-side Long Island Railroad in forty minutes. For cards and terms address

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson, Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

THE GRAND UNION HOTEL,

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,

Will open for the reception of guests June 1. Applications for rooms can be addressed to Saratoga Springs, or at the Gilsey House, New-York, where diagram of rooms can be seen.

BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., Proprietors.

WEST END HOTEL,

AT LONG BRANCH,

Will open for the reception of guests June 15. Applications for rooms can be addressed to Long Branch, or at the Gilsey House, New-York, where diagram of rooms can be seen.

SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Proprietors.

PITNEY HOUSE,

SARATOGA SPRINGS,

Is now open for the reception of guests. On application rooms can be engaged for any time during the season. Terms reasonable.

JEROME PITNEY, Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,

Englewood, N. J., now open for the season; fourteen miles from New-York by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and by steam-boat.

L. F. RIDER, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOTEL, ORANGE, N. J.

Has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, and is now open for reception of Summer boarders. A first-class billiard hall and livery-stable attached to the hotel. J. W. McCHESNEY, Proprietor.

SEND FOR SPECIAL LOW RATES,
FOR JUNE AND JULY.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, Manchester, Vt.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE will be open from June 1 to Oct. 1. This favorite Summer resort is situated on the Catskill Mountains, twelve miles from the village of Catskill, and is accessible by daily stages from the Catskill Mountain Railroad in the country. The house has an elevation of 3,000 FEET above the Hudson River, and commands a view extending over about 10,000 SQUARE MILES, unsurpassed for beauty in the world. It is justly celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere and delightful temperature, which is at all times FIFTEEN TO TWENTY DEGREES LOWER than that of New-York City.

There is a regular line of stages and carriages connecting it with the village. Visitors will please inquire for the agent, who will be in attendance at the station and landing on the arrival of the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.

Terms, $4 per day or $21 per week for June. $4 50 per day or $26 per week for July and September, and $5 per day or $31 50 per week for August. For July and August, or August and September, together, the rate will be $25 per week.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

HURLBERT HOUSE, BOONVILLE, N. Y., offers to persons desirous of obtaining board one of the most delightful situations in the State, with new and elegantly-furnished rooms; first-class table.

Boonville is on the Black River Railroad, eighteen miles from Trenton Falls, and on the edge of the great North Woods. One hour's drive will take guests to the best trout fishing in the State. For families desiring retirement, is one of the most healthful inland locations. Terms moderate. For further particulars address GEO. A. MAY, Boonville, N. Y.

OTSEGO MINERAL SPRINGS.—White sulphur, iron and magnesia springs at Cherry Valley, N. Y.; grading mountain air, fine drives, hunting, fishing and picturesque scenery; six miles from Sharon, twelve from Richfield, and four from Otsego Lake; second season of the new Grand Hotel, with unsurpassed accommodations, and health, comfort, pleasure and recreation at moderate terms. Particulars at Robinson's Hotel, No. 158 East 16th-st.

WEST POINT—PARK HOUSE—LAND AT COZZENS' DOCK.—This new and elegant hotel on the banks of the Hudson, adjacent to the falls and Cozzens' Hotel, will be opened about the 1st of June; terms for June, $3 50 per day or $21 per week. Address S. A. COZZENS, Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

GLEN HAVEN WATER-CURE AND GEMMER RESORT, GLEN HAVEN, CORTLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—Head of Lake Skaneateles, fine mountain scenery, excellent soft water, boating and bathing, neat rooms, use of table, pleasant home, always open. Terms moderate. Send for circular. R. T. KING, Proprietor.

EDGCOMB HOUSE, EASTERN POINT, New-London, Conn.—Opens June 1. Accommodations first-class; everything new and desirable. Inquire of FRANK G. MILLER, No. 12 Maiden-lane, New-York, or

R. S. EDGCOMB, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—FURNISHED cottage, season or year; nine rooms, gas, water, bath, library, piano, splendid order, elegant grounds filled with fruit and flowers; the location, equidistant from Springs; would sell or exchange. Apply to owner, No. 359 West 57th-st.

CANADAGAGO HOUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.—This popular hotel will open June 1; large airy rooms; unexceptionable cuisine; charming scenery; fine drives; boating, fishing, &c., &c. Address, by mail or telegraph,

F. STANTON, Proprietor.

POINT PLEASANT.—PERSONS WILL be accommodated with first-class board at this delightful location after June 1; a fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing; terms reasonable. Address

W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

"HAHNEMANN MAGNETIC MOVEMENT CURE" cures without drugs, will be opened at Tarrytown, May 15. Application for board and treatment can be made to C. C. and P. A. F. DUSENBURY, No. 8 West 45th-st., New-York. Send for circular.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS WISHing to secure a pleasant Summer home for children with instruction, if desired, can do so by applying immediately at Miss A. E. CONOVER'S, Old Bridge, N. J.

DELLWOOD HOUSE, BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND.—Thirty-five minutes from Wall-street Ferry, by Brooklyn cars from Fulton and South Ferries. Parties wanting board invited to correspond with W. M. LANFARE.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE LINWOOD House, Coytesville, N. J., on the Palisades, is now open: one hour from City by steam-boat, foot of Spring and 34th sts. For terms, &c., apply on the premises, or at No. 841 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORT—UP THE HUDSON, at Claverack; board from $7 to $12 per week; Catskill scenery. Address C. HENRY ABBOTT, Claverack, N. Y., (formerly of White Mountain House, White Mountains, New-Hampshire.)

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL will open on the 1st day of June, under the direction of the undersigned. Three cottages to let, with board in hotel. For further particulars, address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., opens June 1. Special inducements to families engaging rooms from June 1.

ADDRESS F. H. ORVIS.

A FEW ROSE PLEASANT ROOMS to rent with board at the Clarendon, Nyack, on the Hudson. Call or address Mrs. ADAMS, Post-office, Box No. 129, Nyack.

BATH HOTEL, BATH, LONG ISLAND.—This hotel, THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and REFURNISHED, is now open. Apply to AUG. FUNK & CO., Irving Hall, New-York, or Bath Hotel.

TWO HOURS FROM NEW-YORK.—On Hudson River Road; grounds extensive; well shaded; rooms large; liberal table; terms moderate; reference. No. 41 West 35th-st.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

RUSKS' SUMMER RESORT—SITUated among the Catskills, Hunter, Greene County, N. Y. JAMES RUSKS, Proprietor. Reference, C. K. Francis, No. 135 Broadway.

SUMMER BOARDERS RECEIVED MAY 1; references, former guests. ROBT. C. FLACK, Stamford, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD,—ADDRESS LEBANON House, Cornwall Landing, on the Hudson.

FAMILIES LEAVING THEIR HOMES FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, OR GOING ABROAD, CAN PROCURE

STORAGE

FOR
SILVER PLATE, SHAWLS, VELVETS, SILKS, and trunks of other valuables at the

STUYVESANT

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute

DEANE'S FRENCH RANGES AND BROILERS.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., removed to No. 295 Water-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FENWICK HALL,

New-Saybrook, Conn.

This new and elegant hotel will be open for guests June 25; is situated at the mouth of the Connecticut River, possessing all the comforts of the best City hotels; is reached by Shore Line Railroad from New-York, or New-York and Hartford steam-boats. Reference, C. C. Waite, Brevoort House, 5th-av.

D. A. ROOD, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.

And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

No. 1 WEST 26TH-ST., CORNER of BROADWAY.—Elegant rooms, first-class table; all the comforts of a home and attendance of hotel at very low prices; transient $3 per day; lodgings $1 per day.

STURTEVANT HOUSE—AMERICAN PLAN, $3 50 PER DAY; GREAT HOTEL CENTRE, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts.; elevators and all modern improvements.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

No. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., A FEW DOORS west of 5th-av., with board, a large parlor and bedroom for a party of gentlemen or family; house first-class and newly furnished throughout; reference given and required.

THE PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING the first-class house No. 323 West 34th-st., will have vacated, on the 1st of June, some choice rooms, en suite or singly, with extra fine board, at Summer prices; children and nurses not taken.

No. 213 WEST 22D-ST.—A VERY DESIRable parlor floor, with board, will be let singly or together; also, double room on third floor front; terms reasonable.

No. 25 WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—A room, nicely furnished, is now vacant, with first-class French table; a few day boarders wanted. JOSEPH LIBAU.

No. 251 WEST 18TH-ST.—DESIRABLE suites of rooms to let, with or without board, from June 1, to families or single gentlemen. Summer prices.

No. 41 WEST 16TH-ST.—SUMMER board at moderate prices; pleasant north rooms on second and third floors; also single rooms, with excellent table.

No. 307 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9th avs.—Large and single rooms, handsomely furnished, to let with board; house first-class; neighborhood unexceptionable; reference.

A FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR TO let to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, who will require ample room and good attendance. No. 128 East 22d-st.

$5 AND UPWARD FOR SINGLE room, with board; rooms, without board, (transient,) $1 25 per day; lodgings, per night, 50c. Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson-st. Watchman all night.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., WEST, NO. 313.—Superb suite of rooms, first, floor, and one on third floor; superior table; low to good parties; families or gentlemen.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms on second and fourth floors may now be secured for the Summer at No. 103 West 33d-st., at Summer prices; location very desirable.

No. 70 IRVING-PLACE, NEAR GRAMERCY PARK.—Extra large and cool furnished rooms, second floor front, and others; house and table first-class; prices reduced; with or without board.

No. 19 GREAT JONES-ST., OPPOSITE Lafayette-place; desirable rooms for families or single gentlemen.

No. 40 WEST 21ST-ST.—PLEASANT furnished rooms, with board, in a small family; refurnished throughout.

WORTH HOUSE—NO. 202 5TH-AV., LOOKing on Madison-square; suites of apartments; private table and attendance only.

No. 257 WEST 38TH-ST.—GENTLEMEN and their wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and rooms.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR three or five single gentlemen. Family strictly private; references exchanged. No. 363 West 19th-st.

No. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—NEWLY FURnished suites and rooms, with board; Summer prices.

No. 44 WEST 10TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished single and double rooms with or without board; Summer prices.

COUNTRY BOARD.

**ONE LARGE FAM

TROTTING.

Second Day of the Prospect Park Meeting.

Ten Heats Under 2:28 1-2—Grey Eddy Winner of the First, and W. H. Allen of the Second Race.

The second day of the meeting of the Prospect Park Association was signalized by two magnificent contests, which were witnessed by a large concourse of spectators. The first race on the card was for horses that had never beaten 2:34, which had the following entries, viz.: *St. Elmo, Grey Eddy, Senator Mitchell, Jack Draper, G. L. Fox, Grace Bertram, Camors* and *Fanny Lambert*, all of whom appeared. *Camors* was the favorite, but *Grey Eddy*, who sold in the field, proved the victor in three heats in time which showed conclusively that he was pulled in his previous races. The following pools will show the odds in the betting:

Camors	$200	$115	$60	$50	$100
Grace Bertram	75	50	35	30	50
Field	21	33	10	8	15
Totals	$296	$198	$105	$88	$165

The backers of the favorites were sadly sold, and curses both loud and deep were heard among them as they left the course. The following as the

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION—Wednesday, May 29.—Purse $1,200 for horses that have never beaten 2:34; $700 to first, $300 to second and $200 to third horse. Mile heats, best three in five in harness.

Geo. Ellis entered gr. g. Grey Eddy.....1 1 1
D. Pfifer entered ch. m. Grace Bertram.....4 2 2
J. H. Phillips entered g. g. Jack Draper.....2 3 4
J. Dougrey entered br. m. Fanny Lambert.....6 4 3
Col. Dickey entered dun g. George L. Fox.....3 5 5
J. J. Brown entered blk. g. Camors.....7 5 5
P. Manee entered g. g. St. Elmo.....5 7 6
J. Pawling entered blk. g. Senator Mitchell.....8 dr.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36	1:11	2:27
Second heat	37	1:13¼	2:28
Third heat	37½	1:13¼	2:28¼

THE SECOND RACE.

This proved to be one of the grandest struggles ever witnessed on a trotting course, and caused intense excitement during its progress. There were seven entries, viz.: *Huntress, W. H. Allen, Byron, Sea Foam, Nonesuch, C. E. Lock* and *Judge Fullerton*. The first five appeared, and the particulars of the race are given below.

FIRST HEAT.—On the third attempt they were away, with *Huntress* first, *Nonesuch* second, *Allen* third, *Byron* fourth, and *Sea Foam* fifth. As they went round the turn *Sea Foam* went to the front and passed the quarter pole in 36½ seconds, four lengths ahead of *Byron*, *Allen* being third, *Nonesuch* fourth, and *Sea Foam* last. Going down the backstretch, *Allen* passed *Byron*, and took the second place, and closed upon *Huntress*—the latter leading him about two lengths at the half-mile pole, in the fast time of 1:11. *Byron* was third, *Sea Foam* fourth, and *Nonesuch* last. Coming round the lower turn *Nonesuch* began to creep up to the other horses, and now began one of the finest struggles ever witnessed on a trotting course. They turned into the stretch all in a bunch, *Huntress* still showing the way, with *Allen* on her wheel, *Nonesuch* on *Allen's* wheel, and *Sea Foam* a length behind. *Sea Foam* then came with a magnificent burst of speed, and the excitement became intense. On they came, extended to their utmost, and amid the cheers of the multitude, *Huntress* passed under the wire a head's length in front of *Sea Foam* and *Allen*, who were together, *Nonesuch* being a length behind, and *Byron* about a dozen lengths in the rear. Time—2:28. After some delay, the judges announced it a dead heat between *Huntress* and *Allen*, and gave *Nonesuch* the third place. *Sea Foam* was put fourth, but for what reason we could not learn. *Hanitress* clearly won the heat, and should have had it.

SECOND HEAT.—On the third attempt they received the "go," the spectators aglow with enthusiasm, *Byron* was in front, *Allen* second, *Huntress* third, *Sea Foam* fourth, and *Nonesuch* fifth. As they went to the turn, *Huntress* speeded away and led a length, and passed the quarter-pole that distance in the lead in 36 seconds, *Allen* second, four lengths in front of *Byron*, who was two lengths away from *Sea Foam*, she being six lengths in the van of *Nonesuch*. Going along the backstretch *Allen* was allowed his head and forced *Huntress* off her feet. He then went to the front, and showed the way to the half-mile pole, which he passed three lengths in front of *Huntress* in 1:11½. *Huntress* was a length ahead of *Sea Foam*, *Byron* fourth and *Nonesuch* still waiting in the rear. As they struck the lower turn, *Bowen* drove *Sea Foam* for the heat, and coming with a rush, reached *Huntress* and then passed her, assuming the second place, *Nonesuch* in the meantime coming up on *Byron*. *Allen*, *Sea Foam* and *Huntress* were now lapped. Approaching the three-quarter pole, *Allen* forged a little ahead and passed that point half a length ahead of *Sea Foam*, who was half a length in front of *Huntress*. As they turned into the homestretch, *Allen* left his feet and *Huntress* passed *Sea Foam*. The latter then rushed up and took the lead, but she, in turn, left her feet, and *Huntress* then had it all her own way, winning the heat by two lengths, to the gratification of her backers, in 2:26¾. *Allen* second, four lengths in front of *Byron*, *Nonesuch* fourth and *Sea Foam* last, having been pulled up.

THIRD HEAT—They were sent off on the third attempt. *Huntress*, *Byron* and *Nonesuch* were head and head, *Allen* fourth, close up and *Sea Foam* fifth. As they went round the turn a struggle ensued between *Huntress* and *Allen* for the lead, and although *Huntress* broke, she went to the front, and passed the quarter pole two lengths in the lead in 36½ seconds. *Allen* broke before he reached the turn. *Byron* rushed past him, passing the pole a length in front of *Allen* and *Nonesuch*, who were together. As they went down the backstretch *Allen*, *Byron*, *Nonesuch* and *Sea Foam* were lapping each other, and as *Huntress* broke, they crept up to her, and were soon in close proximity. Notwithstanding that *Huntress* made a very bad break, she led a length past the half-mile pole in 1:13, *Sea Foam*, leaving her companions behind, went up to the second place, and was a length in front of *Nonesuch*, who was two lengths ahead of *Allen*, *Byron* fifth. As they came along the lower turn, *Nonesuch* cut loose, passed *Sea Foam*, and then gave *Huntress* the go-by, and passed the three-quarter pole three lengths ahead of *Sea Foam*, *Byron* being third, *Allen* fourth, and *Huntress* having fallen to the rear, the last three being lapped on each other. As they came round into the stretch, *Sea Foam* was allowed her head, and on she came like lightning, going past *Nonesuch* as if the latter was standing still, and won the heat by a length in 2:26½, *Nonesuch* second, four lengths ahead of *Allen*, who was six lengths in advance of *Byron*, *Huntress* bringing up the rear.

FOURTH HEAT.—The betting men were bewildered, and did not know how to place their money, and eager were their looks as the horses made their appearance. *Byron* went off with the lead on the third score, but broke immediately. *Huntress* was second, the other three together. As they went to the turn *Huntress* assumed the lead, *Byron* falling back to the fourth place; *Sea Foam* went second, *Allen* third, *Nonesuch* behind. At the quarter pole, in 37 seconds, *Huntress* was three lengths away from *Sea Foam*, who was four lengths ahead of *Allen*, who was leading *Byron* a length, *Nonesuch* behind. On the backstretch *Byron* broke and *Nonesuch* passed him. *Sea Foam* now crept upon *Huntress* and they passed the half-mile pole simultaneously, in 1:12½, *Allen* being third. On the lower turn *Sea Foam* made a bad break, and that was the end of her, for she fell back to the fourth place. At the three-quarter pole *Huntress* was still leading a length, *Allen* second, half a length in front of *Nonesuch*, *Sea Foam* fourth and *Byron* fifth. Coming up the stretch, *Huntress* broke and *Allen* went to the front, winning the heat by a length, in 2:26¾; *Huntress* second, on a run. *Nonesuch* third, *Sea Foam* fourth and *Byron* fifth.

FIFTH HEAT.—*Byron* was drawn. After eight false attempts, they were off—*Allen*, *Huntress* and *Nonesuch* on even terms, and *Sea Foam* behind. On the turn *Allen* shoved to the front a length, and passed the quarter-pole in 36½ seconds, four lengths ahead of *Huntress*, who was two lengths in the van of *Sea Foam*, who was six lengths from *Nonesuch*. As they went down the backstretch, *Sea Foam* collared *Huntress*, and went along with her on even terms, *Allen* in the meantime going away. *Huntress* then broke, and *Sea Foam* was second, and began to close upon *Allen*, who passed the half-mile pole in 1:11½, four lengths ahead of *Sea Foam*, who was five lengths away from *Huntress*, she being six lengths from *Nonesuch*. The race was now between *Allen* and *Sea Foam*, the former passing the three-quarter pole three lengths in front. As they turned into the homestretch *Sea Foam* closed rapidly upon *Allen*, but at the critical moment left her feet, thus giving *Allen* the heat by four lengths in 2:28¾. *Sea Foam* second six lengths ahead of *Huntress*, who was the same distance in front of *Nonesuch*.

SIXTH HEAT.—*Nonesuch* was ruled out for not winning a heat in five. A beautiful start was effected on the first score, *Huntress* being a neck ahead of *Sea Foam*, who was neck ahead of *Allen*. As they went round the turn, *Sea Foam* went to the front and passed the quarter pole in 38 seconds, three lengths ahead of *Allen*, who was two lengths in advance of *Huntress*. Going down the backstretch, *Allen* closed on *Sea Foam*, the latter showing but a neck's length in advance at the half-mile pole in 1:13, *Huntress* several lengths behind on a break. A beautiful struggle was witnessed on the lower turn between *Allen* and *Sea Foam*, the latter passing the three-quarter pole half a length in front of *Allen*. On the homestretch a close and exciting race ensued between them, but *Sea Foam* won by a neck's length only in 2:26½—*Huntress* ten lengths behind.

SEVENTH HEAT.—The second score was a go, and *Allen* went to the front, and led two lengths at the quarter pole, in 37 seconds, *Sea Foam* second, three lengths in front of *Huntress*, who broke. Going to the half-mile pole, *Allen* still kept ahead, and passed it a length in front, in 1:13. *Sea Foam* then closed upon him, but on the stretch she broke and gave *Allen* the heat, in 2:27¾; *Sea Foam* second, *Huntress* third.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $2,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:25; $1,500 to first, $600 to second and $400 to third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

P. Manee entered b. a. W. H. Allen.	0	2	3	1	1	2	1	
J. J. Bowen entered g. m. Sea Foam.	4	5	1	4	2	1	2	
A. Goldsmith entered b. m. Huntress.	0	1	3	2	3	3	3	
W. S. Carpenter entered s. m. Nonesuch.	3	4	2	3	4	r. o.		
D. Pfifer entered s. s. Byron.	5	3	4	5	dr.			
J. L. Doty entered blk. s. Charles E. Loew.	dr.							
D. Mace entered ch. s. Judge Fullerton.	dr.							

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	35½	1:11	2:25
Second heat	36	1:11¼	2:26¾
Third heat	36½	1:12	2:27¼
Fourth heat	37	1:12¾	2:28¾
Fifth heat	36	1:11¾	2:26¾
Sixth heat	35	1:13	2:27¼
Seventh heat	37	1:13	2:27¾

PACIFIC MAIL.

Election of Directors—How the Company Stands Financially.

The election of directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company took place at noon yesterday. The following ticket was elected with but little opposition:

Directors for the twenty-fifth year—Alden B. Stockwell, James D. Smith, H. H. Baxter, Frederick Billings, Alexander Masterton, Henry Clews, George L. Kingsland, R. G. Rolston and F. W. G. Bellows.

The following financial statement of the condition of the Company at present was made public. It will be seen that the Company owns 14,000 shares of Panama Railroad stock, probably bought in to control the road in the interest of Pacific Mail, but as $1,260,000 of Pacific Mail money is thereby locked up, there is some dispute as to the propriety of holding the stock:

ASSETS.

Cash and cash loans	$1,082,110 22
Time loans	242,100 00
$300,000 U. S. 10-40 Bonds	318,142 09
$100,000 U. S. 5 per cents., new	100,000 00
14,000 shares Pan. R. R. Stock	1,260,000 00
Cash with agents and pursers	187,609 09
Total	$3,189,961 34
22,149 shares P. M. S. S. Co	2,714,900 00
1,668 shares Cal. Dry Dock	100,835 99
67,265 tons coal	672,624 09
Outfits and supplies	768,160 65
Total	$8,945,982 07
Payments on steamers building	46,684 74
Real estate	1,799,730 36
Steamers	11,843,534 60
Liabilities	102,941 28
Unsettled accounts	38,379 67
Total	$21,197,152 70

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$20,000,000 00
Freights on coals in transits	185,293 85
Unsettled accounts	22,700 40
Balance to credit of profit and loss	989,158 45
Total	$21,197,152 70

COMPARATIVE EARNINGS FOR QUARTER ENDING MAY 31.

	1871.	1872.
Receipts	$835,943 53	$1,324,278 84
Expenses	818,825 70	834,190 57
Net earnings	17,117 83	490,088 27
Increase of earnings for quarter, 1872		$472,970 44

The Company in Court—An Injunction Restraining the Directors from Reducing the Capital Stock.

On application of counsel for HENRY N. SMITH, of the firm of SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., Judge LEONARD, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order directing the President and stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to show cause on the 5th of June next why an injunction should not issue to restrain them from taking action under the act of May, 1872, authorizing the reduction of the Company's capital stock, until they have first given notice to the stockholders, and until at a meeting of the stockholders two thirds of them assent to such action; that they be restrained from receiving any vote cast in person or by proxy upon the question of reducing the stock, unless the person voting be the actual owner of the shares upon which the vote is cast; restrained from purchasing or permitting to be purchased, any shares of the capital stock, except after reasonable notice and a desire to buy sent to each stockholder of the Company, and also from buying any stock of the Company, except upon open market of the Stock Exchange, by a designated responsible broker, after a reasonable public notice; from purchasing, or permitting to be purchased, any stock of the Company from the directors or officers thereof, and from incurring any debt against the Company for the purpose of purchasing any shares of the stock of the Company.

The complaint of SMITH, on which the order was issued, states that he is a resident of this State and owns over 500 shares of Pacific Mail stock, which is registered in his name; it recites the acts under which the Company was organized, with a capital stock of $500,000, and the various acts under which the capital was increased to $20,000,000. The passage of the recent act of the Legislature, authorizing the Company to reduce its stock to $10,000,000 on the written consent of the owners of two-thirds of the stock, and giving the Company, for that purpose, power to buy in, cancel and extinguish its shares, so far as they can be purchased at prices not exceeding their par value, was procured. It states, by a combination of persons, including Mr. STOCKWELL, the President of the Company, and some of the directors, for speculative purposes, that these persons have bought up and borrowed a large amount of the stock, paying from $45 to $70 a share for the stock purchased, and advancing the market value on the amount borrowed, and have caused all the shares to be transferred on the books of the Company into their names, or the names of some persons representing or acting for them; that they then caused the books of the Company to be closed on the 20th of May, leaving STOCKWELL and his confederates the apparent owners upon the books of a large proportion of shares, although the greater part of these shares are actually owned by other parties, and that STOCKWELL and his confederates intend to continue the sale of these shares and yet to insist upon their right to vote upon them; that the Company owes debts and liabilities to the amount of $2,000,000, while the risks of its business are very great; and that it has no more than $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 in money and securities, the most of which are needed to pay these debts; that STOCKWELL and his confederates intend to purchase shares on the credit of the Company or with money borrowed on its credit; that they intend to sell these shares to the Company at their own prices, much above the market rates; that the Company is under the control of these men, so that a suit cannot be brought against them in the name of the Company.

The Jersey City Malfeasance Cases.

The trial of members of the Jersey City Board of Works, for malfeasance, was yesterday continued in the Hudson County Court, the prosecution concluding their testimony.

Mr. DIXON opened for the defense. He said the testimony was all circumstantial. Mr. WELSH was apparently implicated, because of having taken the acknowledgment of the deeds, and because of the passage of money between him and VREELAND. Mr. WELSH was a Commissioner of Deeds, lived near VREELAND, and been in the habit of taking acknowledgments for him, and has only done so at the house, because Mrs. VREELAND was an invalid. The money transactions between him and VREELAND only covered the amount of money due on some property in which they were mutually interested. As to the transactions between VREELAND and BUMSTED, counsel claimed that they were only legitimate, and that it could be proven that, instead of a division of the profits, Mr. BUMSTED had only received a return of his own money with legal interest. VREELAND had doubtless made money out of his transactions with the city, but there was no law or justice in preventing him from doing so.

Commissioner WILSON was the first witness called for the defense. His testimony covered the ground marked out by counsel.

The Street-Cleaning Contract Declared Invalid.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday afternoon, Mayor HALL and Commissioners MANIERRE, BARR and BOSWORTH being present, the Committee previously appointed to examine the validity of the present street-cleaning contract, consisting of Judge BOSWORTH and Mayor HALL, presented their report, of which the following is an abstract:

The validity of the street-cleaning contract depends on the constitutionality of the act, chapter 646, laws of 1865, empowering "the Board of Supervisors to raise money by tax for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and in relation to the expenditure thereof." Article 4, section 16 of the Constitution, says: "No private or local bills which may be passed by the Legislature, shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title." The bureau of sanitary inspection and street cleaning of the City Inspector's Department was then in existence under the City charter of 1857, and the superintendent of that bureau had charge of the public streets. If chapter 646 of the laws of 1865 was valid, it amended the charter of 1857 in this particular. The act of 1865 was a local act, and related only to the City of New-York. The title of the act merely shows a purpose for raising revenue, and does not indicate an intent to change the forms or alter the character of the City Government, or to amend the charter. This being so, the act is in violation of the Constitution, and necessarily void. The act of 1865 changed the Governmeet by authorizing a Commission to make a contract for not less than five years for cleaning the streets, &c., and therefore divested the Mayor and Common Council of powers vested by the charter of 1857, without there being anything in the title of the act to indicate any such purpose and object. An act providing for one year's support of a local Government as it exists, and for a change in the organization of that Government, are distinct and different subjects. On these facts, and the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the cases The People vs. O'BRIEN, and HUBER vs. The People, led the signers, Judge BOSWORTH and Mayor HALL, to the conclusion that the "contract of June 9, 1865, was void in its inception, and should be terminated on the 4th of June, 1872, by a declaration of the Board of Police that it was unauthorized and void."

The report was received, but definite action on the recommendation therein contained was deferred until the next meeting of the Board.

THE STRIKES.

The Strike at Steinways'—The Piano Men Insist on Eight Hours—A Week's Delay.

As was foreseen, the strike commenced by workmen engaged in building operations has been taken up by other workmen. The workmen engaged in the carving, gilding, varnishing, cabinet-work and upholstery trades, principally Germans, have been for some time endeavoring to induce the operatives of Messrs. STEINWAY, the piano-makers, to join them. These men, who are among the best paid in the world, were, it is alleged, very unwilling to strike. On Tuesday inflammatory advertisements were publish ed in the labor papers, and great efforts were made by those who had already struck to gain their co-operation. They were successful, and a committee waited upon Mr. WILLIAM STEINWAY, and formally demanded the eight hours, with an increase of twenty per cent. for men doing piece-work. He promised them an answer on the following day. Yesterday morning the men assembled in one of his huge rooms at the factory on Fourth avenue and Fifty-third street. Mr. WILLIAM STEINWAY addressed them at considerable length, explaining the situation. He did not desire to fight against the feeling of the age, but he wished them to go gradually about this business. To accede to their wishes all at once would oblige him to raise the price of his pianos one-third, or, to take an illustration, to sell the plain sev n-octave square piano now priced at $650 for $875. He left it for them to determine if this could be done. [Here there were cries from the workmen, "It can; it can."] He thought not. They knew as well as he that ninety per cent. of the pianos made were of this description, and to raise the price so greatly would be to place it at the mercy of the Eastern piano-makers, who even now were selling the same description of piano for $475. To ask the public, especially the European public, to give so much more for a Steinway was virtually to give up half the business. It would destroy the whole of the export trade which was being built up to such proportions, and would drive the house finally out of New-York City. He was willing to make this offer: To give nine hours and to equalize the pay of the different departments, which would be nearly equivalent to ten per cent., or to retain the ten hours and make a general advance of ten per cent. to all hands.

After this address the men withdrew, and decided by a two-thirds vote to treat directly with the STEINWAYS, or in other words not to make it a general trade matter, and to return an answer by 9½ o'clock. The agents of the trade associations immediately passed the word around that the piano-men of STEINWAYS' were going to treat directly with their bosses. This created considerable excitement, and the leaders resolved upon a moral demonstration of power. In less than half an hour 3,000 men marched up and surrounded the building, giving three cheers for the trade associations, three more for the eight-hour movement, and three more for the Steinway workmen. Fearing some trouble, Capt. GUNNER, of the Nineteenth Precinct, marched up with fifty men, and posted them about the building and in convenient places, leaving a dozen in the Turtle Bay Brewery, in Forty-fifth-street, where the trades-unions had improvised a speaking hall. At 2 o'clock the Steinway men held another meeting, and for several hours speeches were made in English and German, the principal argument being that the STEINWAYS would be able to get the increased price, in spite of Eastern competition. It was 4 o'clock before the Committee interviewed Mr. WILLIAM STEINWAY, and they then stated that he would not to accept his proposal, and to take nothing but the eight hours and the twenty per cent. They were very courteous, and intimated in the plainest language that they had been morally persuaded by the associations against their will. Mr. STEINWAY told them that he would send a circular to all his agents and explain the position. If they thought the public would pay the increased price he would accede with pleasure, but if their judgment was adverse he should steadily refuse, no matter how long the doors of the factory had to be kept closed. He should be able to tell them the result in a week. They bowed and withdrew.

Mr. STEINWAY told the reporter of the TIMES that the end of this movement would be his retiring from New-York and manufacturing in Astoria, where he has a mile of waterfront, and where their foundries and circular saw-mills now are.

The Pattern-Makers.

A meeting of the Pattern-makers' League was held last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue. Mr. D. P. DOW, Chairman, called on the delegates from the various shops to report progress. The following reports were received:

DELAMATER'S, pattern-makers, numbering twenty-one men, all turned out today, and joined the League. The Quintard Iron Works, Eleventh-street and Avenue D, men were all out. The Etna Works men go in today on eight hours and present rate of wages. Messrs. HOE, Grand and Columbia streets, printing press manufacturers; the men in this establishment are divided, the majority, however, being in favor of the eight-hour movement, the minority are expected to yield today. The Vulcan Iron-works, Jane and West streets; the men of this establishment will strike today if their demands be not complied with. The men of the Continental Iron-works, Greenpoint, met last evening, and will demand the adoption of the eight-hour movement, and in the event of a refusal will strike today. J. ROCHE, Tenth-street and East River, was reported to have said that if the men held out and stuck to it, he'd yield, but if there be any faltering or backing down, he will not give the men eight hours.

A vote of censure was passed on the men refusing to join the League, and a list of their names was ordered to be kept.

The following resolution was adopted:

That a Committee from the League be appointed to meet a Committee of other trade organizations in the Germania Assembly Rooms on Saturday evening next at 8 o'clock, to adopt a petition to the Fire Commissioners, praying them to have the fire-alarm bells in the different districts rung at 8 A. M., 12 M., 1 P. M. and 5 P. M., to indicate the hours of labor and rest.

The meeting then adjourned to 8 P. M. on Friday.

Marble-Cutters.

The Marble-cutters' Association met last evening at No. 307 Third-avenue, and received additional reports from the different shops. The bosses will send in their answer to the demands of the workmen early this morning. About 250 new members were enrolled, and others are expected to be added today.

Tin-Roofers.

The tin-roofers and cornice-makers held another meeting last evening at No. 307 Third-avenue for the purpose of further perfecting their organization, which now numbers over 1,300 members. If the bosses do not concede the eight-hour demand before Monday next a general strike in this trade will take place over the City.

Other Trades.

The Upholsterers Union last night enrolled 200 new members.

The sofa and lounge makers met at No. 182 Eldridge-street yesterday.

The Wood Carver's Association met last night at No. 28 Stanton-street, and added about 150 members to the Association.

The ship and steam-boat joiners met at Military Hall, in the Bowery, last night, and enrolled some additional members.

The varnishers and polishers, at Jefferson Hall, in Avenue A, yesterday, announced that several additional firms accept the eight hour term.

The pencil-case makers and gold-pen makers held a meeting last night at the corner of Elizabeth and Grand streets, and enrolled about sixty men for a union to be formed in aid of the eight-hour reform.

The Managing Committee of the Pianomakers was in session yesterday at the Germania Assembly Rooms, and reports were received. DECKER & BROS., in Thirty-fifth-street, CALENBERG & VAUPEL, in Thirty-sixth-street, and another firm, have given in.

The Managing Committee of the cabinet-makers, wood-carvers and upholsterers, at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, yesterday, announced that KEETSCHER, Prince-street; BORRVIK, Thirty-third-street; LAUN & SEICLE, West-street; HERSCH, Prince-street; SCHABEL & SCHULZ, Amity-street, and W. GROSS & CO., Mercer-street, had given in.

The plumbers met last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue, for the purpose of forming a league to be called "The United Order of Journeymen Plumbers, No. 1." The following were elected temporary officers, to hold office until the first meeting in July: ARTHUR SAVAGE, President; S. L. RIDDELL, Secretary; ANDREW WALSH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The election for Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., is postponed to the 4th day of June.

This day will not be observed as a general holiday in the United States Courts, but the flag will be displayed at half mast.

MORRIS SHEEHAN was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for stealing a watch from MICHAEL MCDONOUGH, of No. 209 West-street.

ELLEN O'BRIEN was committed by Justice SHANDLEY at Essex Market, yesterday, for stealing $45 from WILLIAM MCDERMOTT, of First-street, Jersey City.

The trial of GEO. LAVERY, indicted for the murder of Detective LAMBRECHT, has been postponed until Friday next, to take place then in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge INGRAHAM.

The colored citizens of the Twenty-second Ward are organizing a public meeting, to be held on Tuesday evening, June 11, at No. 437 West Fifty-third-street, for the purpose of forming a Grant Club.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, JAMES LYNCH pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. The other cases were unimportant.

HENRY WERTHEIMER, a boy four years old, residing at No. 644 Second-avenue, was run over near his residence, on Tuesday evening, and so badly injured that he died yesterday. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest in the case.

Mr. W. W. CORCORAN, the well-known banker of Washington, who arrived from Europe by the *Russia*, yesterday, was received on his arrival in this City by a party of friends from Washington, who accompanied him home last evening.

WILLIAM BANKS, a blacksmith, residing at No. 40 Prospect-street, Jersey City, was recently run over by a street car in Jersey City, and badly injured. He obtained admission to Bellevue Hospital, where he died yesterday. An inquest will be held.

HENRY CANNING, a carman, of No. 228 Sullivan-street, was committed in default of $500 bail by Judge LEDWITH, yesterday, charged by Dr. ROBERT A. KING, of No. 29 West Fourth-street, with having stolen from him a trunk containing property valued at $30.

A vote was taken at the Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon on the question of admitting clerks as members to the floor of the Exchange on payment of an annual fee of some $30. The question was decided adversely by a vote of 248 for to 561 against.

Controller GREEN made the following payments yesterday: To the Fire Department, for pay of the force and expenses for month of May, $160,000; for street-sweeping, paid JOHN L. BROWN, contractor, for wages to May 1, of sweepers, &c., in his employ, $69,000.

The case of CARL VOGT, charged with crime in Belgium, which was to have been heard before Judge CURTIS, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, on the question of the prisoner's liability to extradition by State authority, was adjourned by consent until Saturday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES BURUS, of No. 115 Bowery, and FRANK REDMOND, of No. 183 Madison-street, both said to be professional sneak thieves, were held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a piece of cloth from the store of SMITH, SANFORD & CO., corner of Church and Thomas streets.

It is stated that the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, which recently visited the House of Refuge, complain of the manner in which boys of all denominations are compelled to attend the same religious service, and urge a reform in the matter. This, however, lies in the hands of the Legislature.

Mrs. ESTHER YOUNG, of No. 107 Avenue B, while looking into the window of a Grand-street dry goods-store, on Tuesday evening, caught MARY LEONARD, a professional thief, picking her pocket, and gave her in custody. When caught she had the pocket-book, containing $88, in her hand. She was held for trial at Essex Market yesterday.

PHILIP MAHER, a laborer, working on the building No. 80 Greene-street, which is in process of demolition, fell from the third-story of the place yesterday afternoon, and striking on the iron fence below, one of the spikes passed clear through his heart, killing him instantly. He lived at No. 247 West Twenty-seventh-street, and leaves a wife and five children.

An inquest was held by Coroner YOUNG, yesterday, in the case of JOHN KLEIN, the boy who was run over and killed, on Saturday evening, by a car of the Grand-street and Forty-second-street line, at the corner of Houston and Suffolk streets. The jury found a verdict censuring the Railroad Company for allowing the driver to run the car at so high a rate of speed.

The thirteenth annual reception of the Women's School of Design took place at Cooper Institute last evening. From the time the doors were opened until a late hour the rooms were thronged with visitors viewing the statuary, drawings, casts, &c. A noticeable feature in the decorations was the number of tastefully arranged bouquets of flowers dispersed through the rooms.

The annual meeting of the First Day (Sunday) School Association attached to the Society of Friends, was held last evening, in the meeting-house, Rutherford-place. The annual report of the Executive Committee showed a very favorable and encouraging condition of affairs. After its reading the Board of Managers for the ensuing year was elected, and the meeting adjourned.

Commissioners SUTHERLAND, VAN VORST, and JAQUES, appointed under the "Contractor's bill," resumed their inquiry into the validity of City Contracts last evening, at the Sixth District Court Rooms. In the case of HENRY DEGHUE, the contractor for paving, &c., First-avenue, from Thirty-sixth-street to Sixty-first-street, the City Surveyor testified that the work was faithfully performed. Several other cases were partially heard, but were adjourned until Tuesday next.

THOMAS MORTON, a Philadelphia burglar, and JOSEPH MCKEON, of Twenty-seventh-street and Seventy-avenue, were yesterday committed for examination, by Judge LEDWITH, for having entered the premises No. 122 Spring-street, occupied by JACOB KLEEHASS, and stolen therefrom $260 worth of parasols. JOSEPH EISBRICH was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the burglary. He was found in the sub-cellar of an adjoining building, drunk. The Justice remanded him pending inquiries.

BROOKLYN.

Fire Commissioner BROWN, it is rumored, is to be made Secretary of the Board.

The number of deaths during last week was 206, of which 16 were from spotted fever, and 20 from small-pox.

The Police Commissioners will meet again on Saturday. Some of the re-appointed captains will probably have their precincts changed.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that all the Government offices in Brooklyn shall be closed today, so far as the exigencies of the public service will permit.

Mr. D. W. TRIM, a wealthy Toronto gentleman, has been missing since Monday evening. He was last seen at 5½ P. M. of that day, at the corner of Smith-street and Hamilton-avenue.

The Park Commissioners, on Tuesday, heard the arguments of the property-holders on the line of Ocean-avenue against the completion of that highway from Prospect Park to Coney Island Creek.

LONG ISLAND.

Decoration Day will be observed in Flushing. Hon. L. BRADFORD PRINCE will deliver an address.

The trial of HANNAH A. FOWLER, for alleged poisoning of her husband, was concluded in the Court of Over and Terminer of Queen's County, before Judge BARNARD, yesterday afternoon, by a verdict of not guilty. GEORGE FOWLER, indicted as accessory to the murder, was discharged.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

As Officers RILEY and FITZPATRICK, of the Morrisania Police force, were passing Fourth-avenue yesterday, they were fired upon, fortunately without effect, by four men, who immediately fled, but were pursued, and one of the gang, MICHAEL HARDY, was overtaken, captured, and Justice FLANAGAN committed him for examination.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Board of Supervisors of Richmond County have made the following appointments, constituting the Board of Health for the different townships: Dr. David Edgar, Westfield; Dr. Martindale, Northfield; Dr. Mallapaugh, Southfield; Dr. Van Rausselaer, Castleton; Dr. Wm. Anderson, Middletown.

NEW-JERSEY.

The trial of JAMES COONEY for the murder of ROBERT LAWRENCE in Jersey City a month ago, has been again postponed.

The funeral of A. VAUGHN DIMOCK, who died suddenly on a railway-car at Elizabeth on Tuesday, took place from the Broad-street Baptist Church in that city yesterday afternoon. Rev. T. A. GESSNER conducted the services.

The Hudson County Grand Jury before adjourning found an indictment against FREDERICK E. POWALL, formerly City Clerk of Hoboken, who is charged with being a defaulter to the extent of $2,000. His bondsman, THOMAS BURKE, of Hoboken, delivered him up, and he is now confined in the County Jail. Yesterday he was taken into the Court of Quarter Sessions and entered a plea of not guilty.

Nearly three years ago the work of extending Montgomery-street, Jersey City, to the former City of Bergen, was commenced. The swamps were filled in, and a heavy stone-wall, half a mile in length, was built for the support of the roadway. On Tuesday night one side of this wall commenced to sink, and yesterday for nearly 200 feet the wall had fallen nearly to a level with the meadow. The loss of the contractor, DENNIS BURNS, is estimated at $15,000.

Resignation of the President of the Department of Parks—Appointment of his Successor.

The following correspondence between the Mayor and H. G. STEBBINS, Esq., explains itself:

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS,
No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1872.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor, &c.:

SIR—Important business sends me, for a few weeks to England, and compels me to place in your hands my resignation as a Commissioner of the Department of Parks.

I am emboldened to express the hope that some one may be appointed to fill my place in the Department who will discharge the duty until my return.

Very respectfully yours,
HENRY G. STEBBINS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1872.

Under and by virtue of section 26 of an act entitled "An act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York," passed April 5, 1870, FREDERICK LAW OLMSTEAD, Esq., is hereby appointed a member of the Department of Public Parks of the City Government for a full term of five years, and as successor to HENRY G. STEBBINS, Esq., who has resigned as a member of said Department.

A. OAKEY HALL,
Mayor of the City of New-York.

Memorandum filed accompanying the appointment of Mr. OLMSTEAD:

Mr. STEBBINS leaving for Europe on the 29th, to be absent a few weeks upon business, partly private, but in its results likely to prove of great benefit to the national public, the Mayor on suggestion of Commissioner STEBBINS, appoints Mr. OLMSTEAD, one of the Architects of the Park, as Commissioner in place of Mr. STEBBINS.

The resignation of the latter, although necessarily full in order to comply with the law, is understood by the Mayor and by him to be in all other respects provisional and *ad interim*.

A. OAKEY HALL,
Mayor of the City of New-York.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1872.

A meeting of the Department of Public Parks was convened immediately after the passage of this correspondence, at 1½ P. M., Messrs. GREEN, FIELDS, CHURCH, DILLON and OLMSTEAD—a full board—present.

Mr. OLMSTEAD was elected President of the Department by an unanimous vote.

No action was taken on Mr. FIELDS' resolutions.

The Superintendent of the Poor Seeks to Hold a Child for its Board.

The case of JAMES TERWILLIGER, a small boy, came before Judge LEONARD, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on an application to have the boy taken from under the control of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction and restored to his mother. It appeared that, nearly a year ago, the mother being then sick, voluntarily surrendered the child to the Commissioners under an agreement to pay $5 per month for its board, a portion of which she had paid. She has since recovered her health and married again, and she and her husband gave testimony as to their willingness and ability to support the child. The Superintend